FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Eastern Europe*

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## WARSAW PACT MEETING IN BUDAPEST CONCLUDES

### Gorbachev Chairs Session

LD110823 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Hungary -- The Political Consultative Committee session of the Warsaw Pact member-states continues in Budapest today. The second day of deliberations is being chaired by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The session will end with final documents being adopted.

### Lazar, Ryzhkou Meet

LD111016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Hungarian and Soviet premiers have confirmed that economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries is to be developed on a broad level and the exchange of goods is to be expanded. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov conducted disussions in Budapest today about economic relations between the two countries. Premier Ryzhkov is in the Soviet delegation currently attending the Political Consultative Committee session of the Warsaw Pact.

### Leaders Hold Friendly Meeting

LD111645 Budapest MTI in English 1524 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- After the Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, a cordial friendly meeting was held by the heads of the member countries' delegations, including Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Republic, and Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

### Appeal Issued

LD110929 Prague CTK in English 0916 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 11 (CTK correspondent) -- The Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee ended its two-day session here today, after approving an appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member countries and all European states with a program for reducing armed forces and conventional weaponry in Europe. The session, held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, manifested the unity of opinions of Warsaw Treaty member states on European and world political issues.

Two Documents Signed

LD111053 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Istvan Kulcsar report from the press center at the Budapest Hilton Hotel -- live]

[Excerpts] The Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has ended. This morning's closing session was chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian delegation. The session heard a report by Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces. The heads of delegations, participants in the meeting, then signed two documents.

The first is a communique on the session's work. This communique notes with anxiety that the international situation has become more tense as a result of an increase in the arms race. The Warsaw Pact member-states call on the other side -- that is, NATO -- to give an answer to the initiatives made by the USSR and the other socialist countries, especially the one projecting the elimination of mass-destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century. The Warsaw Pact member-states come out in favor of dialogue in general and the continuation of the Geneva summit dialogue is particular. The also support detent. The main task of our age, according to the Warsaw Pact member-states, is the halting of the arms race, and to this effect they are prepared to cooperate with all willing states on the broadest possible basis. The Warsaw Pact member-states are preparing for this autumn's meeting in Vienna of the European security conference in a constructive spirit. Naturally, European issues were given particular emphasis in the work of the session.

The second document signed today is an appeal to the NATO member-states and to all other countries; they are urged to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons in the whole of Europe. The document will certainly be published today.

CEMA METALS COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD070004 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 6 -- The CMEA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Nonferrous Metals Industry has been debating her on June 3-6. Apart from the member-states delegations the session was attended by representatives of Yugoslavia. The commission has approved ventures connected with the realization of decisions of the 41st session of the CMEA and the Executive Committee. The commission paid special attention to ventures that will come under the complex programme of scientific-technical progress in the CMEA up to the year 2000. The commission agreed conditions of scientific, technological and economic cooperation in developing new materials for the electronic industry -- metals and their alloys of high purity and possessing special physical qualities. The commission also agreed conditons of cooperation in biotechnological methods of obtaining metals.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY FORUM HELD IN PRAGUE

LD111234 Prague CTK in English 1134 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 11 (CTK) -- Advancing plans for the development of computer technology and programming for the current five-year periods is on the agenda of the 27th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation of Socialist States in the Sphere of Computer Technology which opened here today. The session is presided over by the commission chairman Nikolay Gorshkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Computer Technology and Informatics.

REAGAN SAID 'TO IGNORE' USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

LD120918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] One of the main points in President Reagan's news conference in Washington yesterday was the recent announcement that the United States intends to withdraw from the non-ratified Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation, SALT II. The President yet again accused the USSR of violating the treaty. Answering a journalists' question, Ronald Reagan refused to admit that it was the United States that had violated SALT II many times by rapidly developing new offensive nuclear weapons of mass destruction, including his well-known star wars project. The U.S. President made it known that both he and his government will continue to ignore the USSR's constructive disarmament proposals.

ZHIVKOV HAILS ROLE OF GENEVA CONFERENCE

AU102106 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia June 10 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, highly commends the useful role of the conference on disarmament in Geneva as the only forum of multilateral talks in this vital area of international relations. In a message to the representatives of the participating countries in the conference's summer session, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasises that Bulgaria's attitude to this forum is determined by the exceptional importance she attaches to disarmament in the settlement of the global problems facing mankind today. The Bulgarian head of state is of the opinion that the achievement of new political thinking, the political means and the dialogue is the only way out today which would secure the future of human civilisation. He arrives at the conclusion that the salutary choice can be made solely by all states together, irrespective of their geographical position, degree of economic advancement or socio-political system. Making a correct decision requires realism, boldness and will for action. It requires a sense of responsibility, a constructive approach, a readiness for reciprocal compromises, reckoning with the legitimate interests of the peoples' security, writes Mr Todor Zhivkov in his message to the conference on disarmament in Geneva.

The Bulgarian leader notes that for years on end, certain quarters have been running a pointless arms race and have been stockpiling mass destruction weapons, and recently they have been going ahead with the implementation of their exceedingly dangerous plans for turning outer space into another possible theatre of waging nuclear war. Without being too nice about the means, they are seeking to thrust their will on other nations and to impose their supremacy on the world from a position of strength. This political line is in drastic contradiction with the efforts towards solving the fundamental problem facing all peoples: safeguarding their independence and strengthening peace and security. This noble goal is also pursued by the U.S.S.R.-proposed all-embracing system of international security, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasises. Bulgaria's State Council president says that the new "spirit of Geneva" should be further developed and infused with tangible content. He thinks that not only the Soviet Union, but the other side, too, should display political will and preparedness for concrete steps.

In his message, Mr Todor Zhivkov lays emphasis on the considerable attention which Bulgaria pays to her interrelations with the Balkan states, which is expressed in her efforts towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone and in standing by her proposal to sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan countries which would contain a good-neighbor relations code. Another initiative, which is recalled, suggests that the Balkan states draw up and sign a treaty on the ecological protection of the peninsula and adopt an address on this matter to all countries and peoples in Europe.

Mr Todor Zhivkov believes that the conference agenda should assign the highest priority to the question of the suspension of all nuclear weapon tests and of negotiating their ban. The Soviet moratorium on all nuclear blasts, declared nearly a year ago, is conducive to the search for a mutually acceptable solution, the Bulgarian head of state emphasises. Another important task is to reach efficient agreements on curbing and halting the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space. And, last but not least, the message says it is to be desired that the conference should bring its work on the prohibition of chemical weapons to an early and successful completion, as it has made substantial progress over the last few years. In conclusion of his message, Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov wishes the participants in the conference on disarmament in Geneva the strength and good will they will need to achieve success in solving the exceedingly important problems on their agenda.

BULGARIA'S GOTSEV SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM MEETING

AU102125 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, June 10 (BTA) -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, made a statement at the first plenary session of the 11th session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe which was opened here today. Mr Lyuben Gotsev pointed out that the most important characteristic features of the current situation are the new, bold and in many aspects unprecedented proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty in all spheres including nuclear, space and chemical weapons as well as well as conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals. The stands taken by the socialist countries in Stockholm are also constructive and flexible. Unfortunately so far not all have responded with the reciprocity necessary at such talks.

Despite the fact that only weeks remain until the end of this stage of the conference -- September 19 -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev stressed that there exist enough possibilities for achieving considerable results. And instead of holding debates on whether the future agreements would be sufficiently material or whether they would be an unsufficient minimum, it is necessary to direct the efforts to the speeding up of the editing of the future final document.

The success of the talks in Stockholm, the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister pointed out, would give an impetus to the fruitful work of the forthcoming meeting in Vienna of the countries which participated in the Helsinki conference. By way of conclusion, Mr Lyuben Gotsev said that in compliance with her abilities, Bulgaria will contribute to the successful end of the talks in the Swedish capital, as well as to the future development of the CSCE process, including to the positive start of the meeting in Vienna.

TURKISH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU101405 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, the vice-secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Necet Tezel arrived on an official and friendly visit, in Tirana on June 9. He was welcomed at the airport by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey Gjylani Shehu and other functionaries of foreign affairs ministry. Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in our country Bilal Semsir and other embassy officials. In honour of the Turkish vice-secretary of state for foreign affairs, Necet Tezel, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka gave a dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Malile Receives Delegation

AU101407 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania Reis Malile received the Vice-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Turkey Necet Tezel and held a warm and friendly talk with him, on June 9. Attending the reception were Pirro Bita, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Gjylani Shehu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the Republic of Turkey. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Bilal Semsir.

Ministry Talks Held

AU110811 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 11 (ATA) -- Talks between the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the PSR of Albania, headed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, and the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Republic of Turkey, headed by the vice-secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Necet Tezel, were conducted in Tirana yesterday.

During the talks which were held in a friendly spirit, the two sides exchanged opinions on the further development of the relations between the two countries in various fields of mutual interest as well as on some questions of international situation. The talks were also attended by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey Gjylani Shehu and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Bilal Semsir.

Yesterday afternoon the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Turkey, headed by the vice-secretary of state for foreign affairs, Necet Tezel, paid visits to the Museum of National History and the "Albania Today" exhibition.

## CANDIDATES MEET CONSTITUENTS, ADDRESS ISSUES

### Mladenov Stresses Foreign Policy

AU040805 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 86 p 4

[Excerpts] The forthcoming elections are a great political event, which mobilizes the Plovdiv Okrug's working people and gives meaning and content to their deeds.

The optimistic balance and inspiring prospects included in the documents of the 13th BCP Congress are the political platform of the Fatherland Front's candidates. This was pointed out at the 22 May pre-election meeting of the constituency of the 201 Plovdiv election district with the candidate for the Ninth National Assembly, Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee.

Petur Mladenov pointed out that foreign policy occupies an important place in the election platform. He pointed out that the world situation is tense and alarming. Standing on overtly hostile anti-Soviet and antisocialist positions, the U.S. political and military leaders and their Western allies provoke an arms race unprecedented in its scope and quality -- especially a nuclear arms race -- and are trying to change the balance of power in their favor. The Pentagon is not satisfied anymore with the earth, water, and air, so it concentrates on space now. The actions of the White House increase the danger of an annihilating nuclear war, the speaker stressed.

The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community confront the militaristic and adventurist policy of imperialism with their consistent policy of peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully approves and warmly supports the broad peace offensive of the Soviet State. The program on creating a comprehensive system of international security, promulgated by the 27th CPSU Congress, is a bright manifestation of high humanity and an example of political realism.

Extending the defensive military-political alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-states is convincing evidence of their determination to further defend the achievements of socialism and the cause of peace, Comrade Mladenov pointed out.

He assured his constituency that Bulgaria will further make its contribution to strengthening the unity and the unity of action of the fraternal countries in the common struggle to overcome international tension, stop the arms race, progress towards disarmament, liquidate the hotbeds of tension, solve all disputed issues through negotiations, and radically improve the world political situation.

The 13th BCP Congress confirmed the party course toward elevating comprehensive cooperation and coming together with the USSR to a new level, and ever closer integration and production sharing with the fraternal socialist countries, the speaker said. This course obtained new and powerful impulses at the meetings and talks of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev; they outlined new strategic trends for Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and coming together. Petur Mladenov stressed the special significance and scope of the tasks related to implementing the long-range program on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR until the year 2000. He pointed out that bilateral relations with the other countries of the socialist community will be elevated to a new and higher level.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attributes a special significance to its policy in the Balkans. Our country will continue to work to strengthen peace and security, confidence and good-neighborliness, and develop understanding and cooperation in the region. The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the development of the Balkan states multilateral cooperation in certain areas, in which there exist common interests. However, we have repeatedly stressed that complete political, economic, and cultural cooperation can be implemented first of all on a bilateral basis.

Further on, he stressed active political and cultural relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The minister of foreign affairs pointed out that we attribute a great significance to our relations with the countries that have embraced the socialist orientation. In accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, our country strives to develop equal and mutually beneficial relations with the developed capitalist countries.

Bulgaria makes a constructive contribution to the activity of many international forums and organizations, first of all to UN activity. Our country was elected once again a member of the UN Security Council, the organ which has the main responsibility, within the UN framework, for protecting peace and security.

## Dzhurov Outlines Stance

AU021640 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 86 p 2

[Text] Etropole, 21 May (BTA) -- Today the people of this dynamically developing region of our homeland voiced their desire to create and live in peace and to steadfastly follow the April general policy of the party at an election meeting with the people's deputy candidate for the 321st Etropole District, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

The people will meet the forthcoming elections with significant successes in economic, political, and spiritual construction. The technological and technical renewal that has begun in the region's enterprises, primarily the copper extraction industry, medical services, and the textile industry, is also a good basis for socioeconomic construction during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, took part in the election meeting.

We will be holding the forthcoming election at an exceptionally responsible time for our country, for the socialist community, and for the whole of mankind, stated Comrade Dobri Dzhurov in his election speech. The responsibility stems from the great historic and fateful tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress and from the times in which we live.

The people's deputy candidate dealt in detail on the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and on the strategic course that the latter has outlined for building the developed socialist society upon the basis of the scientific and technical revolution. He emphasized that this course is aimed at accelerating the rates of our economic development, at utilizing to the maximum all intensive factors, and at developing on this basis the advantages of the socialist social order and socialist democracy in order to meet ever more fully the material, social, and spiritual needs of the people.

We are approaching the coming elections with a feeling of pride in the comprehensive successes in building socialist Bulgaria, the speaker emphasized.

These successes are inseparably linked with the historic April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. The facts and figures on our achievements during this period are impressive.

The political platform on which the Fatherland Front is approaching the forthcoming elections is based on the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, he said. It was stressed that the reorganization of both the base and the superstructure of our society, which is necessary in order to fulfill the great tasks the congress has set, has already begun. The aim is to create optimum conditions for the development of science and scientific-technical progress, for the speedy application of their achievements in practice, and, on this basis, to accelerate the country's development.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov spoke of the main directions in which efforts will be aimed in order to solve the high tasks and goals that have been set. He pointed out the need to increase the rates of development, to restructure our economy, to make efficient use of the existing raw-material base and create a qualitatively new raw-material base, to radically renew the investment process, and to accelerate the transformation of the whole of the scientific front. Special attention was paid to the further improvement of social policy.

It was stressed that in order to successfully solve the high tasks and goals set, it is necessary to greatly increase the role of the subjective factor -- of the administrative, economic, party, trade union, and Komsomol organs and organizations -- and of every leader and executive figure, and to further improve their style of work and leadership. The need was pointed out for the eradication of inertia, old habits, poor discipline, and a low sense of responsibility, outward show, and bureaucratism.

The speaker dealt with certain aspects of the international situation. We are living, working, and building the developed socialist society in an exceptionally complex, contradictory, tense, and dangerous international situation, he said. At the end of the 1970's and the start of the 1980's the reactionary circles in the West adopted a policy of confrontation, of total opposition to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, and a furious anticommunist campaign. The United States and the NATO countries are implementing dozens of programs for the development [suzdavane] of new weapons of monstrous destructive force. The latest provocation against mankind is the "Strategic Defense Initiative" announced by Reagan, by which the United States is extending the arms race into space. As well as arming and armed provocations, the imperialist circles are conducting a true psychological war against the peoples of the socialist community. After the "Antonov case," the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station has now been utilized as a motive for continuing the malicious propaganda.

In contrast to the policy of imperialism, aimed at confrontation, the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community are putting forward a policy aimed at halting the arms race, reducing international tension, and creating a climate of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. Up to the present, over 110 proposals have been made in this direction, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov pointed out. The expanded peace program was also worked out in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, while the congresses of the fraternal parties, including our own 13th congress, made a contribution towards it. However, unfortunately not a single one of the proposals put forward by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states has been accepted. This is forcing the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to constantly take measures to strengthen the defensive capacity of every country individually and of our community as a whole.

In conclusion, the orator pointed out that the essential elements for solving the exceptionally responsible and historic tasks in all areas of our life are dynamism and acceleration.

The 27th CPSU Congress, the 13th BCP Congress, and the congresses of the other fraternal parties have made calls for dynamism in action.

Every one of us should start from such positions, said the speaker, when he determines his place and role in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The guiding principle should be the requirement for everyone to fulfill his obligations with a high sense of responsibility. He voiced his confidence that the electors of the Etropole electoral district would not spare their strength, labor, energy, knowledge, and experience and would make their own worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the party's instructions.

Expressing his gratitude for the high trust placed in him, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov called on everyone to show up at the ballot boxes on 8 June and cast his vote for the party's Leninist April policy, for the cause of socialism, and for the further flourishing of the fatherland.

The people's deputy candidate was given concrete commissions connected with the social construction of the region -- the building of new schools, reading rooms, and automatic telephone exchanges.

## Palin Assesses Tasks

AU061023 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Major Blagomil Banov report: "Meeting with Constituents"]

[Text] "I would consider it a great honor if I should be elected by the voters of this heroic and industrious region as deputy to the Ninth National Assembly," Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "National and Social Security Department" and candidate for the National Assembly from the Radnevo 339th election district, stated at an election meeting held at the House of Culture of the "Maritsa East" power supply plant workers. Col Gen Velko Palin pointed out the achievements of the miners, electric power workers, and agricultural toilers of the region and of the conurbation. Radnevo is one of the power supply centers of our country. There is no doubt that at the forthcoming elections the inhabitants of Radnevo will vote for the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions and for the further prosperity of socialist Bulgaria.

The speaker dwelled on the peace-loving foreign policy of the BCP and on the role of our country in transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, into a zone of peace. However, under the conditions of the increased danger of nuclear war, which are provoked by the aggressive policy of the United States and its West European NATO allies, the consolidation of the economic and defense power of the socialist community member-states is becoming increasingly important. That is why one of the primary tasks of our party is to improve the combat readiness and the training of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Col Gen Velko Palin reassured his voters that he will do everything within his power in order to accomplish the constituents' instructions assigned to him.

Col Gen Velko Palin also met his constituents in the army detachment in which Officer Georgi Ivanchev is serving.

KUBADINSKI OUTLINES ELECTION OBJECTIVES

AU061440 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council: "The People Support, the People Approve" -- Uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] ONLY A FEW DAYS REMAIN UNTIL ELECTION DAY, WHEN THE BULGARIAN VOTERS ARE CALLED TO VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATES OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT.

THE PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE REMARKABLE 13TH BCP CONGRESS FOR THE FURTHER, ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION OF A MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN OUR COUNTRY AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD AND THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD UP TO 2000, HAS BECOME A POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL ELECTION PLATFORM FOR WHICH THE VOTERS WILL VOTE ON 8 JUNE 1986.

This platform marks the entire election campaign, which was organized by the Fatherland Front under the leadership of the BCP with the most active participation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, and other social organizations, as well as movements. The work accomplished during the election campaign once more demonstrates the people's strong unity and cohesion, rallied around the banner of the Fatherland Front; it demonstrates their loyalty and devotion to the BCP, as well as their firm resolve to implement the party plans.

THE NATIONWIDE, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND EQUAL ELECTION LAW CREATES PREREQUISITES NOT ONLY FOR DIRECT VOTING ON ELECTION DAY, BUT ALSO GUARANTEES OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PERSONAL PARTICIPATION OF EVERY CITIZEN IN THE PREPARATION OF THE ELECTIONS BEGINNING WITH THE SELECTION AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES UP TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELECTION RESULTS.

ON THE BASIS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ON WHICH OUR ELECTION SYSTEM IS BASED, AS REGARDS THE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE ELECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES AND UNDER THEIR CONTROL, PUBLIC MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. NEARLY 2 MILLION PEOPLE ARE PARTICIPATING AND 73,000 ELECTION COMMISIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH A STAFF OF 421,225 MEMBERS, WHO REPRESENT ALL SOCIAL GROUPS OF THE POPULATION, AS WELL AS THE PARTY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

The people's political confidence in the BCP and in the people's government was specifically expressed, in particular, in the selection and nomination of candidates for the National Assembly. The leadership of the Fatherland Front, as well as the other sociopolitical organizations, accomplished considerable work and accomplished this task with a great sense of responsibility. After careful evaluation of the activities of former people's councillors, mayors, and jurors, the respective Fatherland Front committees were submitted numerous proposals by basic, territorial party organizations, by Fatherland Front district and village committees, and by Komsomol and trade union leading bodies.

With the coordinated efforts of party and Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] leading bodies, as well as of various other social organizations, movements, and creative unions, a realistic evaluation of the candidates' suitability was ensured. NEARLY 40,000 MEETINGS, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF APPROXIMATELY 3 MILLION VOTERS, WERE HELD TO DISCUSS AND NOMINATE THE CANDIDATES FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, PEOPLE'S COUNCILLORS, AND MAYORS IN THE ELECTION DISTRICTS; THESE MEETINGS WERE CHARACTERIZED BY LIVELY ACTIVITIES AND MASS PARTICIPATION OF THE VOTERS, BY WIDE PUBLICITY AND POPULARITY.

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA OF THE GREAT GOALS MAPPED OUT BY THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS, THE FATHERLAND FRONT NATIONAL COUNCIL, FOLLOWING THE UNANIMOUSLY EXPRESSED WISH OF THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, ADOPTED THE UNIFORM LIST OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT FOR THE CANDIDACY OF 400 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES.

WITHIN THE SCHEDULE ENVISAGED BY ALW OVER 75,000 CANIDATES FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, MAYOR, AND JURORS WERE NOMINATED AND REGISTERED.

At the election meetings, which proceeded in a calm and businesslike atmosphere, the voters justly and strictly evaluated the qualities of the candidates. They supported nearly all candidates proposed by the Fatherland Front. Nevertheless, we must point out, THAT DURING THESE DISCUSSIONS 330 OF THE INITIALLY PROPOSED CANDIDATES WERE NOT ACCEPTED. THIS IS A NEW DEMONSTRATION OF THE STRENGTH OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY, OF THE DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF OUR ELECTION SYSTEM.

This democratic system of selecting candidates for the National Assembly enabled us TO INCREASE THE SHARE OF THOSE DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN MATERIAL PORODUCTION, THE CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA, YOUTH, AND WOMEN. MORE WORKERS FROM THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, THE BUILDING SECTOR, AND AGRICULTURE; MORE SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS, AND CULTURAL FIGURES; MORE DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC FIGURES; AND MORE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT GENERATIONS ARE NOW INCLUDED AMONG THE CANDIDATES FOR PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES. The names of the candidates for National Assembly deputies, for people's councillors, mayors, and jurors, who have already been registered, have been annonced and submitted for public assessment. This once more reveals ONE OF THE STRONGEST FEATURES OF OUR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY -- THAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW AND BE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH HIS FUTURE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE, TO WHOM THE PEOPLE WILL ENTRUST THE COUNTRY'S ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS THE MANAGEMENT OF CONURBATION SYSTEMS, AND INHABITED SETTLEMENT.

The whole country is involved in lively political activities today; our election platform is being discussed. At numerous meetings and rallies the registered candidates are explaining the party and state socioeconomic policy; they are elucidating the problems awaiting solution in the respective okrugs, municipalities, and settlements. Successes and shortcomings are being assessed in a sincere and frank dialogue. The style and methods of the work accomplished by the poeople's councils, the mayors' offices, as well as by the leading and executive cadres of these councils and offices, are being evaluated and recommendations are being submited for greater response to the people's needs and requests, as well as in connection with overcoming negative phenomena.

AT THESE MEETINGS AND RALLIES THE PEOPLE'S VOICE RESOUNDS STRONGLY THROUGH THE ASSIGNMENTS THEY SUBMIT TO THEIR FUTURE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES. THESE ASSIGNMENTS, WHICH ARE WELL THOIUGHT OUT IN ADVANCE AND ARE COORDINATED IN REGARD TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF IMPLEMENTING THEM, REPRESENT A SYNTHESIS OF THE PEOPLE"S WILL, WHICH THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY will and must represent a source of grewat social information for the people's councils and their organs. The people fully support the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as the introductory and closing speeches delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the congress. The election meetings once more expressed our people's total approval of the established, long-term economic strategy for the new quality improvement of our economy on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, their approval of the comprehensive intensification and dynamic development of production, their approval of a 3-3.5 times increase in national income and in social labor productivity by the end of this century.

Along with this, the people have raised topical questions connection with the comprehensive, social services, with town development, health protection, and education, as well as with the consolidation of the Bulgarian family in its reproductive function, and in connection with the construction of a material base for recreation, physical culture, tourism, and so forth.

The party's and state's peace-loving and humanitarian foreign policy enjoys nationwide approval. Our country's stand in favor of peace and in the struggle against the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces, which are trying to disrupt the existing military balance and to take advantage of super-rearmament, is consistent. The People's Republic of Bulgaria follows its internationalists line with unrelenting zeal, a line aimed at developing and comprehensively consolidating economic and political relations with the socialist countries and, above all, with the Soviet Union. Our country is striving to transform the Balkan peninsula into a model of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, into a model of cooperation and understanding.

This unswerving policy of peace and good-neighborly relations constantly enhances the increased prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This policy is inseparable from the constructive plans of our country and at the forthcoming elections, this policy will once more enjoy the wholehearted support and approval of the entire people.

The Bulgarian voters also fully support the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, which was specifically expressed in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration, in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as in the ensuing proposals submitted by the USSR -- to liquidate nuclear weapons, to free mankind from the nightmare of self-destruction, as well as to build up a world, free of wars and weapons. The Bulgarian people gladly welcome the most recent Soviet initiative to extend the one-sided moratorium on nuclear arms tests up to 6 August 1986, which is the 41st anniversary of the first nuclear bomb droped on Hiroshima by the United States.

This evaluation and the support of the voters represent a great testimony to the realistic approach and humanitarianism of the Fatherland Front political platform during the forthcoming elections.

THE CANDIDATES OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT ARE ALREADY KNOWN. THE ESSENCE OF THE VARIED POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES HITHERTO ACCOMPLISHED CAN BE DEFINED IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS: FOR THE SAKE OF THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS, FOR THEIR FURTHER PROSPERITY -- ELECTION DAY MUST BECOME A UNIQUE DAY OF FESTIVITIES AND CELEBRATION.

ALL BULGARIAN CITIZENS -- WORKERS, PEASANTS, TECHNICIAN, ENGINEERS, CIVIL SERVANTS, AND SCIENTISTS; MEN AND WOMEN; YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS -- MUST BE WELL AWARE OF THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY TO SOCIETY FOR THE CONTRIBUTION THAT THEY ARE OBLIGED TO MAKE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON CAUSE, TO THE ACCELERATED EXPANSION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN OUR COUNTRY. THE UNDERSTANDING THAT PERSONAL HAPPINESS AND POROSPERITY CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY THROUGH COMMON DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS IS A POWERFUL FORCE AND A GUIDING LINE IN OUR SOCIETY. WITH EVEN GREATRER ENERGY, WITH EVEN MORE INITIATIVE AND PERSEVERANCE WE MUST WORK TODAY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1986 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN. WE MUST STRUGGLE AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF WORKING DISCIPLINE, OF STATE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISCIPLINE. WE MUST ENGAGE IN A STRUGGLE FOR AN EFFICIENT USE OF MATERIALS, FOR THRIFTINESS, AND FOR GREAT QUALITY, AS WELL AS FOR A REDUCTION OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND FOR AN INCREASE IN SOCIAL LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. THERE IS NO DOUBT, THAT ON 8 JUNE, UNDER THE BANNER OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT, ALL VOTERS WILL VOTE FOR THE HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE, FOR THE ETERNAL AND INDESTRUCTIBLE BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, FOR THE FURTHER SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY, FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE PROSPERITY AND UPSURGE OF OUR BELOVED FATHERLAND -- THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION MEMBERS NAMED

AU061407 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 86 p 2

["The Composition of CPCZ Central Committee Commissions Elected at the Third Session of the CPCZ Central Committee Session" in Prague on 4 June 1986"]

[Text] The Ideological Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee Chairman: Bilak Vasil

Members: Bejda Vasil, Beranek Karel, Bochenek Miroslav, Bochova Danuse, Businova Anna, Ceska Zdenek, Cmolik Otto, Dockal Miloslav, Drabova Marie, Fojtik Jan, Graif Frantisek, Hajko Vladimir, Havlin Josef, Horeni Zdenek, Hvizdosova Eleonora, Kase Jaroslav, Klicha Jaroslav, Klukanova Jarmila, Klukanova Jarmila, Klusak Milan, Kostka Rudolf, Kozak Jan, Kozik Viliam, Lucan Matej, Matous Milan, Muller Miroslav, Novak Jan, Novotny Ladislav, Ondracek Jaroslav, Pezlar Ludovit, Polhos Karol, Purs Jiri, Risko Jan, Rehorek Jindrich, Snitil Zdenek, Svercina Otakar, Spaniel Miroslav, Stefanak Michal, Svorcova Jirina, Valek Miroslav, Vondruska Milan, Zelenka Jan.

The National-Economic Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee: Chairman: Jakes Milos

Members: Adamec Ladislav, Bahyl Pavol, Bartackova Jirina, Baryl Jiri, bauer Miroslav, Benda Bretislav, Bezel Vaclav, Blazek Vladimir, Boda Miloslav, Bruckner Jiri, Dundacek Jiri, Ehrenbeger Vlastimil, Erbes Karel, Gajdica Josef, Gerle Ladislav, Haman Josef, Hlozek Zdenek, Hojer Petr, Hrivnak Pavel, Hronec Rudolf, Hruskovic Miloslav, Huscava Miroslav, Janza Vladimir, Jindrak Rudolf, Jira Jiri, Jisa Jaroslav, Julis Karel, Klima Jiri, Kneppo Petr, Kocandrle Vladimir, Korinkova Zuzana, Kozak Milan, Kozesnikova Hana, Kral Josef, Kroc Zdenek, Krizova Ludmila, Kubat Milan, Kubes Frantisek, Kubik Stanislav, Litvak Mikulas, Ludvik Jan, Lulhovy Ladislav, Madl Jaroslav, Mertl Vlastimil, Micka Vladimir, Motl Jan, Muzikarova Ludmila, Nenadalova Zofia, Neubert Jiri, Obzina Jaromir, Ondrich Frantisek, Pacuta Vasil, Peska Rudolf, Petrincova Valeria, Pilik Jaroslav, Polak Karel, Polednik Vladimir, Potac Svatopluk, Poukar Frantisek, Prokopec Jaroslav, Rab Josef, Rohlicek Rudolf, Rusnak Milan, Riha Miroslav, Riman Josef, Sabolcik Michal, Saul Eduard, Skorinska Marie, Sojak Zbynek, Stejskal Jan, Skoda Vladimir, Sramek Frantisek, Stancel Miloslav, Tesar Jaroslav, Tlapak Jaroslav, Tyser Frantisek, Urban Bohumil, Zak Jaromir.

The CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for Agriculture and Food:

Chairman: Pitra Frantisek

Members: Barlova Paulina, Barus Vlastimil, Belansky Iroslav, Borak Emil, Brukner Stanislav, Buchal Jaromir, Cserge Karol, Cizek Josef, Demcak Andrej, Drabek Josef, Dragula Jan, Horakova Marie, Honig Bohumul, Jonas Pavel, Janik Jan, Kalina Frantisek, Klimesova Margita, Knotek Ivan, Kovac Michal, Kovarova Kvetoslava, Kravarcikova Anna, Krupauer Vladimir, Kudrna Karel, Machek Jiri, Maly Miroslav, Markova Ludmila, Mracek Karel, Musilkova Marie, Nemec Zdenek, Novotny Otakar, Pisl Petr, Spak Michal, Stechova Stanislava, Tesakova Marie, Toman Miroslav, Treska Vladislav, Vanek Ondrej, Varga Julius, Zajic Miroslav.

The CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for work with youth:

Chairman: Polednik Jindrich

Members: Bejvl Frantisek, Belokostolsky Jozef, Bobkova Marie. Bouchal Jan, Ceza Josef, Cermak Vaclav, Cermakova Emilie, Cizmarova Valeria, David Vaclav, Dvorsky Jozef, Durica Jozef, Fajmonova Jana, Frcka Ctirad, Frk Vratislav, Garajcekova Maria, Hajek Jaroslav, Himl Antonin, Hocko Michal, Horacek Vaclav, Hynkova Adela, Jeneral Jaroslav, Kabrhelova Marie, Kilar Ludovit, Kojzar Jaroslav, Kutik Stefan, Lukacik Jan, Lukas Willibald, Matousu Ladislav, Mlady Antonin, Mohorita Vasil, Mynar Vladimir, Navratilova Maria, Nemcova Miroslava, Novy Antonin, Radimska Justina, Stafa Frantisek, Theis Jan, Tomasovic Jaroslav, Travnicek Tomas, Urbanek Karel, Vedra Vladimir, Vokrouhlikova Marcela, Zabranska Marie.

HUSAK RETURNS FROM PACT COMMITTEE MEETING

LD112301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned home today from the regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak, and other representatives.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOCIALIST PARTY PRESIDIUM

AU140748 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Apr 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Appreciation of Activity and Support"]

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, CSSR president, and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, yesterday [22 April] received at Prague Castle the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, headed by its chairman, Bohuslav Kucera. In his statement Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party [CSS] expressed full support for the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which the CSSR has received as the common program of the entire National Front. He acquainted Comrade Husak with CSS activity, particularly the results of the activity of its organizations and members prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress and in preparations for elections to the representative bodies. He also briefed G. Husak on preparations for the Ninth CSS National Conference in February 1987. In conclusion, he assured Comrade Husak that the CSS will lead its members toward effectively contributing to the acceleration of the socio-economic development of our society, this being also the best contribution to consolidating peace.

Comrade Husak highly appreciated the fact that the CSS has expressed unambiguous agreement with the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and is granting it full support. He stressed that the acceleration of the CSSR's socio-economic development can be achieved solely through high-quality and efficient work of all working people. In this context he reviewed the share of CSS members and organizations in developing the working initiative and civic involvement in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and stated that the Communist Party feels sincere respect for this approach and also counts on it in the future.

He then spoke with appreciation of the CSS participation in the activities of the National Front, within the framework of which the effort of the total majority of our people is united in the socialist construction work, in the implementation of the citizens' political rights, and in the satisfaction of their multilateral interests and needs. He underscored that, in connection with the exacting tasks of the next 5 years, and on a long-range basis up to the end of the century, the significance of the National Front and of the organizations rallied in it will further increase, since it would be impossible to ensure the further dynamic development of our society in the way set down by the 17th congress without deepening the socialist democracy and without the creative initiative and active participation of the broadest people's strata in the solution of state and public affairs.

Comrade Husak then spoke of the most important domestic-political event of the coming period -- and the general elections to representative bodies -- and he expresed the conviction that the preparation and course of these elections will represent the all-popular start of the creative, enterprising,and conscious implementation of the election programs of the National Front. In conclusion, he dealt with certain topical international issues. He stressed that Czechoslovakia resolutely supports the Soviet Union's peace program and its new initiative for limiting conventional armament and armed forces in Europe, submitted by M. Gorbachev in Berlin, and that it regards them as a realistic path toward disarmament and toward creating a comprehensive program of international security.

The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere and with a full concurrence of opinions on the discussed issues, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; By Lubomir Prochazka, CPCZ Central Committee department head; and by Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR President's Office.

ARMY REGULARS, RESERVES CONDUCT FIELD EXERCISE

LD101530 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Bohemia June 10 (CTK) -- Regular and reserve troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army have demonstrated high preparedness combat mastery and resolve to fulfil demanding tasks in the defence of the socialist homeland and the whole socialist community in a recent exercise. The tactical exercise, in mountainous and wooded terrain of a military exercises zone, was aimed at improving and consolidating the habits of commanders, staffs, political workers and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army in directing and carrying out transfers over a long distance and waging active and continuous combat activity in complex conditions.

At a meeting at the close of the exercise, attended also by representatives of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Colonel-General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the main political administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army stressed that the tactical exercise successfully fulfilled its aims. It confirmed the preparedness of the troops involved to fulfil the tasks of contemporary combat in difficult terrain and weather.

In the complex international situation, members of the Czechoslovak People's Army thus convincingly demonstrated their readiness to reliably safeguard the socialist construction and peaceful life of the Czechoslovak people. The tactical exercise proved the growing political, moral, and combat preparedness of the army.

RUDE PRAVO REBUTS U.S. CHARGE'S LETTER

AU091447 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 86 p 6

[Editorial article: "Who Makes Reasonable Dialogue Difficult" -- quotation marks as published]

[Text] Mr Carl W. Schmidt, charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States in Prague, on 5 June sent the following letter to the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO:

"I feel the duty to inform you that I was shocked by an article published in RUDE PRAVO on 19 May, presumably with the intention of explaining the recent bombing of the La Belle Discotheque in West Berlin. The publishing of that article in a prominent spot in the newspaper of the CPCZ Central Committee clearly shows that the views expressed in it have official support. Nonetheless, the article presents a churlish distortion and disinformation, which are an insult even to the most fundamental norms of journalism.

Just the opposite of what the article presents for belief, no respected international news organization had published information falsely accusing the CIA or some other Western organization of taking part in the attack. However, there exists very strong evidence connecting the Libyan People's Bureau in East Berlin with the La Belle attack.

Your "report" is particularly insulting because its publication in RUDE PRAVO, the paper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, gives it official support. Since the article quoted the CTK, the participation of official Czechoslovak information media is actually doubly obvious. Permit me to quote the editorial published on the RUDE PRAVO's front page on 28 November 1979:

"Our media are agencies of the party, state, and public institutions which control them and to whom they are accountable for their activity." [The quote is distorted -- editorial remark]

Representatives of the United States as well as of Czechoslovakia often stress that our governments and societies are divided by great differences in views and attitudes. Our views on many things fundamentally differ. However, there is usually an endeavor somehow to inform one another about one's viewpoints reasonably, on the basis of factual information. The decision to publish that article, which does not contain any factual information, but only distorts and quite obviously falsifies facts, makes reasonable dialogue between our countries even more difficult. Therefore I demand that your newspaper publish a correction repudiating and disclaiming that lying and malicious article."

This is the full text of the letter, written in Czech. Mr Carl W. Schmidt complains in it about a report that actually was published in RUDE PRAVO on 17 May, on the paper's last page. To refresh the reader's memory, we recall it once more. It went like this:

"Beirut (CTK correspondent) -- The U.S. espionage center CIA was behind the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque on 5 April this year. This was reported on Friday by the leading Beirut newspaper AL-SAFIR with a reference to reliable Western sources.

The newspaper wrote that according to information the appurtenant FRG agencies received, the explosive was placed in the La Belle night club by a member of the American Army, who had contacts with local drug dealers.

U.S. authorities assert that they, allegedly, acquired 'evidence' about Libya's participation in this terrorist action, when they, allegedly, intercepted an appropriate radio message sent by the Libyan embassy in the GDR. However, in reality this report was sent by a certain U.S. Army sergeant from a car equipped with corresponding telecommunication equipment, AL-SAFIR said.

With a reference to the same sources, the daily reported at the same time that the United States plans further similar provocatory operations with the objective to create an atmosphere 'favorable' for a new aggression against Libya."

Let us take a closer look at what the U.S. representative mission accuses us of. We published an agency report, citing the Beirut newspapr AL-SAFIR. In journalism this is a usual practice, usual also in U.S. newspapers.

The U.S. Embassy is trying to lecture RUDE PRAVO on how it should or should not treat foreign political information. However, what matters is evidently not only the mode of information activity. The matter has a more profound background -- passing off black for white, the terrorist attack on Libya as an almost rightful deed. It was, to wit, precisely the terrorist action in the La Belle Discotheque which the U.S. Government made use of as a pretext for a brutal air raid on sleeping Tripoli and Banghazi.

As regards the CIA?

The fact that a serious suspicion that precisely the CIA stood behind the terrorist action in the West Berlin discotheque appeared in the Beirut paper -- and not only there -- is not difficut to comprehend. History -- both older and more recent -- contains a number of examples which certain U.S. circles literally ordered to serve as pretexts for aggressions. At the dawn of U.S. imperalism it was the sinking of one's own ship in the Havana Harbor tht was pretext for unlashing war against Spain. The "Gulf of Tonkin incident" was to give, and did give, Washington the "right" to barbarous extermination air raids on northern Vietnam. The Pentagon's secret documents, uncovered in their time, contained conclusive evidence of who the inspirers of similar international provocations are.

What, actually, is the purpose of the letter from the U.S. representative mission? There is not the slightest doubt about it. To advocate the policy of state terrorism.

The writer of the letter is concerned about a "reasonable dialogue," but it is more than obvious from the content of the letter that he is interested in a dialogue no more than those who recently committed acts of international terrorism and now international perfidy by trampling underfoot the Salt II treaty.

Mr Carl W. Schmidt really undertook an unenviable task -- to justify the CIA and the bombs dropped on Libya. A task entirely thankless.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES WALDHEIM ON ELECTION

AU112157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram to Austria"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a message of congratulations to Kurt Waldheim on the occasion of his election as the federal president of the Republic of Austria.

DEPUTY PREMIER ROHLICEK MEETS PRC'S LU DONG

LD111321 Prague CTK in English 1204 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 11 (CTK) -- Chairman of the Chinese State Economic Commission Lu Dong, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia, had talks here today with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. During their debate, they discussed the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese economic relations and prospects for their further expansion.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ENDS UK VISIT

LD112351 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] London June 11 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban ended his talks with British officials on the present state and prospects of Czchoslovak-British trade and left Britain today.

During the visit, the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporation, Kerametal, and the London firm Wogen Resources signed a contract on a supply of special ferrous alloys. Talking to CTK, Minister Urban said that the talks were useful to both sides. They laid foundations for broader cooperation in production and on third markets. Mere classical forms of trade and insufficient in cooperation with such countries as Britain.

"We have seen again that British firms are interested in cooperation with Czechoslovakia. We found useful also talks on the elimination of obstacles to exports of Czechoslovak goods to the British market," Bohumil Urban added.

On Tuesday, the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister inspected the Skoda (Great Britain) factory at King's Lynn in northern England and the Davy McKee engineering plant in Sheffield, and held talks in London with officials of the ICI chemical concern and other companies.

## NETHERLANDS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISITS

LD061626 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Dutch Deputy Premier and Minister of Economy Gijs van Aardenne, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. He informed the Dutch guest of Czechoslovakia's post-war development as well as the tasks facing its national economy at present. On this occasion both representatives stressed the significance of expanding peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems, appreciated the development of political and economic contacts between Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands and underlined the advantages of their future intensification.

On the same day, the Dutch representative concluded talks with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle during which the growing trade turnover between their countries was stressed as well as the existing prerequisites for further progress in economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. The Dutch guest was also received today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to discuss the development of trade and economic relations. The two representatives stated that in the past two years Czechoslovak exports to the Netherlands increased by 11.5 per cent and imports from the Netherlands by 21.5 per cent. Good results were achieved also in the sphere of industrial cooperation and cooperation between Czechoslovak and Dutch firms.

## PITRA CHAIRS SECRETARIES' AGRICULTURAL SESSION

AU112159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 86 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "On the Tasks of the State Plan in Agriculture"]

[Text] Prague -- A consultative meeting of secretaries of CPCZ regional committees in charge of party work in agriculture was held in Prague on Monday [9 Jun]. The session, which was chaired by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was attended by the ministers of agriculture and food as well as the chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers. The meeting discussed current tasks of party-political work in the agricultural-food industry complex in the wake of the 17th CPCZ congress and the course of action in implementing the conclusions of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee. In this connection it stressed the need to adopt a more demanding approach to raising the economic level, of lagging agricultural enterprises, to be more consistent in bringing the measures of the system of agricultural management down to intra-enterprise collectives, and to improve the forms of labor organization and the system of incentives for final results.

The consultative meeting further dealt with steps to be taken in implementing the conclusions reached by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium with regard to the tasks of the state plan in 1986, with supplies of foodstuffs of animal origin in the first half of the year, and with the outlook up to the end of the year. It was stressed that maximum attention must currently be devoted to the successful mastering of the second stage of the spring chores, especially to the quality of agricultural technology in sugar beet and potato growing, to the harvest of perennial feed crops, meadows, and pastures, and to comprehensive preparations for the grain harvest.

HONECKER CHAIRS MEETING ON ELECTION RESULTS

LD092110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The Council of State of the German Democratic Republic met in Berlin on Monday for a session that was chaired by Erich Honecker, general secretray of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. He dealt with the report by the Republic's Election Commission on the fulfillment of its tasks in the preparation and execution of the elections for the People's Chamber, the city assembly of Berlin, and the bezirk assemblies on 8 June.

Egon Krenz, chairman of the Republic's Election Commission, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated that the elections were prepared and executed on the basis of the electoral law and the resolutions passed on the subject by the Council of State. The socialist principles on the management of elections laid down in the Constitution were consistently implemented. The Republic's Election Commission has declared the elections valid and passed the final result to the People's Chamber.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the decision made in the elections by the GDR citizens as a convincing commitment to the continuation of the policy of the workers' and peasants' state, which is directed at the people's well-being, the strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace. The election results demonstrated again that the political-moral unity of the people and the cohesion of all parties and mass organizations working together in the National Front of the GDR are firmer than ever. This manifestation of the political will of the citizens of the GDR, the Council of State chairman stressed, is an important contribution to the further shaping of the developed socialist society and to the implementation of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. With the decision made in the elections on 8 June and the high results achieved at the same time in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans, even better preconditions have been created to attain the goals set by the 11th SED Congress.

The Council of State approvingly took note of the report by the Republic's Election Commission. He thanked the members of the Election Commission and its chairman, Egon Krenz, for the preparation and execution of the elections in accordance with the rules. The Council of State expresses best wishes to the newly elected deputies and replacement candidates for their future activity. "We are convinced," Erich Honecker said, "that you will stand up energetically, in proven and trusting cooperation with the citizens, for the further strengthening of our GDR, for the people's well-being and the preservation of peace."

The Council of State decided, in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 1 of the GDR Constitution, to convene the newly elected People's Chamber for its first meeting in Berlin on 16 June 1986.

KRENZ ADDRESSES ELECTION COMMISSION SESSION

LD091502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The Republic's Election Commission met for its final session in Berlin today. It examined the documents sent in by the bezirk election commissions and established the validity as well as the final result of the election. It discussed and confirmed the report to the GDR Council of State on its activities in the preparation and execution of the elections of 8 June.

At the start of the session, Egon Krenz conveyed to the Election Commission the cordial greetings, thanks, and appreciation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, for the great work done by the Election Commission.

In the subsequent debate, the following persons spoke: Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union of Germany]; Guenter Hartmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany] main committee; Hans-Dieter Raspe, member of the political committee and secretary of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany] central executive; as well as Erwin Binder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the DBD [Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany] party executive. They praised the unanimous election decision of all classes and strata for the candidates of the GDR National Front as an emphatic affirmation of the common will to further strengthen the GDR as a homestead of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

Egon Krenz, chairman of the Republic's Election Commission, emphasized that the preparation of the elections and the outstanding election result had been characterized by great confidence in the successful policy of the party of the working class, pride in things jointly created, and strong certainty in the ability to also tackle the new tasks. In this lively, popular discussion the realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress had become the action program of the whole country. This was a convincing expression of the full democracy of the country in true freedom. This exceedingly impressive election decision for the election program and the candidates of the National Front showed the firm solidarity in which party, state, and people had tackled the qualitatively new stage of social development in the GDR as launched by the 11th SED Congress, Egon Krenz emphasized.

The Republic's Election Commission cordially congratulated the deputies of the newly elected People's Chamber, the city assembly of Berlin, and the bezirk assemblies as well as all replacement candidates, on their election. At the same time it thanked all those who through their responsible work had helped make the elections on 8 June such a success. It praised the work of the members of the local election commissions and election executives, the work of the hundreds of thousands of National Front volunteers and expressed its appreciation to the members of the election offices and local councils.

## HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PACT MEETING

LD111842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- The delegation from the GDR that took part in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, returned to Berlin this evening. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the party and state leadership.

## FRG BUSINESSMAN HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD101805 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Peter Glotz, federal business manager, member of the SPD party executive presidium and chief editor of the magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTER HEFTE, met in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin today for a talk. In their exchange of views, which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere, the partners in the talk proceeded from the premise that safeguarding peace is the highest priority of the present time.

Everything must be done to prevent the SDI program, to end the arms race on earth, and to change the world-political situation for the better. Therefore, reason and realism should determine the shaping of the relationship between the GDR and the FRG. Everything must be done to shape Europe as a continent of peace, stable security, durable detente, and trusting cooperation.

Kurt Hager outlined the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress directed at further shaping the developed socialist society, with which the GDR is entering a new stage of its development. He stressed the importance of consistently continuing the unity of economic and social policy for the implementation of the spirit of socialism -- to do everything for the well-being of the people and for peace -- and noted that the GDR's economic strategy fully and completely corresponds to the challenges of our time. As far as the SED is concentrating on the organic connection between the results of the scientific-technological revolution and the advantages of socialism, the free development of the creative strengths of the person is being promoted, the results of the most modern science and technology and of the broad application of high technologies are being placed fully at the service of the working people and the raising of their material and intellectual standard of living, and extensive social security is being guaranteed for everybody.

This path is connected with increasing demands on all spheres of social life, on education and science, on art and culture, and on recreation and health care, and at the same time opens up inexhaustible opportunities for the further flourishing of intellectual life in the GDR.

The potential of socialism to extensively implement at an ever high level such basic interests of the people as their life in secure peace, full employment, meaningful work for their own good and the common good simultaneously, acquisition of the treasures of science and culture, guaranteed prosperity which is growing step-by-step, and care for the rising generations and the veterans of labor, is growing through ever closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in science and production, as well as in all other areas.

We always proceed in all of this from the view that the most important issue, on the solution of which everything else depends, is elimination of the danger of war and preservation of peace, Kurt Hager said.

Peter Glotz, who outlined the SPD's domestic and foreign policy positions, emphasized that his part is facing up to the challenges of the stormily agitated times. Coexistence between states of different systems and alliances, which is supported by the SPD and without which there could be no security for the peoples and no survival of mankind in the nuclear age, is an expression of this. Responding effectively to the social consequences accompanying the scientific-technological revolution in the Federal Republic in the interests of the working people is a task of social policy that stands at the center of the new SPD program, which is currently being worked out.

With regard to relations between the two German states, which must concentrate on safeguarding peace, the partners in the talk noted that the Basic Treaty and the stipulation and agreements built up on it have facilitated the solution of a whole series of problems for the benefit of both German states and their citizens. These agreements now include the Cultural Agreement as well. Both sides expressed their expectations that the negotiations between government experts from the two German states on a framework environmental agreement will achieve concrete results very soon.

Kurt Hager and Peter Glotz agreed that, regardless of existing differences in the positions of their two parties on social strategy, philosophies, and ideologies, contacts for improving the political climate and confidence-building in East-West relations must be continued.

The talk was attended by Manfred Banaschak, member of the SED Central Committee, head of a department in the SED Central Committee and chief editor of EINHEIT; Hans Schumacher, responsible editor of the NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTHER HEFTE; and Rainer Wagner, head of the office of the SPD federal business manager.

During their visit the SPD delegation visited the city center of the GDR capital. The guests visited Potsdam at the end of their visit. They had a talk there with Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive.

## Krenz, Glotz Discuss Peace

LD100658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 9 Jun (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Peter Glotz, federal business manager and member of the presidium of the party executive of the SPD and editor in chief of the magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTER HEFTE, for an exchange of views on Monday [9 June]. The talks centered on topical issues related to safeguarding peace as the key issue in the relations between the two German states.

In view of the dangerous international situation, the partners in the talk noted in agreement that it is important to initiate effective measures for limiting arms and disarmament, preventing the militarization of space, abolishing nuclear weapons, and overcoming confrontation through the expansion of mutually fruitful cooperation. A first step toward this is the abandonment of all nuclear tests, for which the USSR is providing a good example with its unilateral moratorium. Security in the nuclear age can only be guaranteed through each other. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the arms control and disarmament proposals available in the framework of the negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm with a will for understanding and to reach concrete agreements.

Referring to Erich Honecker's talks with the SPD politicians, Willy Brandt, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Oskar Lafontaine, Gerhard Schroeder and Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, Egon Krenz reiterated that the GDR advocates a worldwide coalition of reason and realism with the policy of peace resolved at the 11th SED Congress. Every chance must now be used, in accordance with the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, to prevent the militarization of space, to liberate the world from nuclear weapons, and to reduce conventional armaments. The mandate for this policy was again convincingly confirmed by the people of the GDR with their decision in the 8 June elections.

Peter Glotz pointed out that his party comes out resolutely against the Federal Republic's participation in the SDI program. The agreement that was concluded is rejected by the SPD. The latest Soviet proposals on arms limitation and disarmament should be constructively discussed and studied. The SPD advocated that both the negotiating partners in Geneva should make all exertions to reach positive results, Peter Glotz said.

The partners in the talk evaluated the dialogue between the SED and the SPD on issues of arms limitation and disarmament as an important contribution to security and detente in Europe. They see in the joint political initiative of the SED and the SPD to establish a zone in Europe free of chemical weapons an important step in this direction, and expressed their satisfaction at the latest talks between representatives of the two parties on the establishment of a corridor in Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons.

The talk in the building of the SED Central Committee was attended by Manfred Banaschak, member of the SED Central Committee, head of a department in the SED Central Committee and chief editor of EINHEIT; Gunter Rettner, candidate of the SED Central Committee, SED Central Committee department head; and Hans Schuamcher, responsible editor of the NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTHER HEFTE; and Rainer Wagner, head of the office of the SPD federal business manager.

Peter Glotz and the persons accompanying him earlier had an exchange of views in the editorial offices of EINHEIT -- at whose invitation the delegation is visiting the GDR -- attended, as well as by its chief editor; by Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee; and other members of the editorial college.

Press Conference Held

LD102244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- At an international press conference in Berlin this afternoon, SPD Federal Business Manager Peter Glotz spoke about his talks in the GDR. Glotz, who is a member of the Presidium of the SPD Party Executive and chief editor of the magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTER HEFTE, said that he had been able to deepen already long-standing contacts. The basic concern had been to do everything possible to preserve and to expand where possible the level that had been achieved in relations between the two German states. Also, in view of the tense world situation we should do everything within our power, Glotz said, to maintain the relations that have been built up.

He pointed out that there had been agrement with his partners in the talks on important issues of security policy. In this connection he named the rejection of the U.S. SDI project for arms in space and the announcement of the U.S. abrogation of the SALT II treaty and the endorsement of a test ban treaty for nuclear weapons. "A test ban would indeed be sensible policy. The SPD believes that a relevant treaty would be the right and important thing," he stressed. With regard to further possibilities for practical disarmament measures, Peter Glotz noted the framework agreement worked out by the SPD and the SED for the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe. This was a convincing example of how ways could be found to verify the observance of the relevant obligations of the partners to a treaty.

Glotz said he was impressed by the results of the GDR's economic policy. In the talks he had gained the impression that with regard to the combines, the performance contracts between industry and the Academy of Sciences, and microelectronics and other high technologies there had been many interesting developments in the GDR, which were obviously continuing even more strongly in the wake of the recent SED congress.

GDR-FRG TRADE AGREEMENT REVISED TO FIT 'FACTS'

LD110152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The "Agreement on the Performance of Services in Accordance With Payments," as a component part of the GDR-FRG trade agreement, was concluded on 10 June 1986. Thus, the previously valid agreement from 1951 was revised and adapted to the practical facts, in accordance with the stipulations of the Basic Treaty. The agreement was signed by assistant department head Dr Franz Roesch, head of the Trust Office for Industry and Trade (TSI) of the FRG; and Wolfgang Steger, department head in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GORBACHEV

Message to Kadar

LD112230 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- On his way to Moscow from Budapest, Mikhail Gorbachev sent a telegram to Janos Kadar on Wednesday.

The telegram runs: "The comradely talks during my visit contribute to the further development of the comprehensive cooperation of the CPSU and the HSWP, and the Soviet Union and Hungary.

"The decisions and initiatives approved by the Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee indicate the efforts of our parties and countries to strengthen peace and security and promote the unity and cooperation of the socialist community."

Sarkany Commentary

LD111534 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Vera Sarkany commentary]

[Text] A very good atmosphere and concrete, substantial, and meaningful discussions characterized Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Budapest. The communique issued on the negotiations with Mr Janos Kadar underlined the identity of views in the assessment of every basic question of social development and international relations.

This concise evaluation is the result of a review of a multitude of social and economic developments in Hungary and the USSR. Mr Gorbachev said in Budapest: The Soviet party follows with attention and respect those efforts that are made in Hungary and the other socialist countries. He added: The Soviet people are pleased to see the successes of their friends and try to take over everything that can be used in the USSR. [last phrase as heard]

This approach is very different from the recurrent judgment in certain foreign media that is permeated with suspicion and stressing the disconcert between the two countries. On the other hand, it does not mean that the economic and social practice and the details of policy of the two countries have to be identical, or that the interest in one another should mean agreement with every detail of the other country's practice. Specific features and the differences of the conditions under which the two countries live are natural, and the exchanges of experiences will continue in the future. Mr Gorbachev says no one had guarantees against failures or mistakes in either country.

The talks in Budapest provided a opportunity for Mr Gorbachev and Mr Kadar to exchange views on concrete questions, as, for example, the more [words indistinct] between companies of the two countries, or the development of socialist democracy.

To work for the poeple is also the predominant feature of the current Warsaw treaty meeting and the foreign-policy activities of its member-states. As Mr Kadar said at the Csepel mass rally on Monday [9 June], Hungary highly appreciates that in the difficult international situation, when the other side is guided by uneasy stubbornness, the USSR put forward new and new [as heard] initiatives to reduce nuclear and conventional weapons. And Mr Gorvachev stressed the Soviet Union's appreciation for Hungary's efforts to further develop the Helsinki process.

## USSR Friendship Praised

AU111308 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Friendship That Provides Strength"]

[Text] Not only at the Central Committee conference table could one sense the atmosphere of mutual respect, confidence, friendship, and sound accord that traditionally bind our parties and peoples, but also in the streets of Budapest, through the many ways in which affinity for Mikhail Gorbachev was demonstrated, and in the spontaneous words exchanged with the welcome guest. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's visit, already a significant event in our society, has also become an experience we all shared thanks to television, something which we are all pleased to remember.

In Csepel the Soviet guest was talking about a familiar atmosphere, one as familiar as the tasks and problems we all face today within the socialist community -- regardless of the particularities of individual countries -- as we work to accelerate social and economic progress. This combined effort to seek new solutions, and the associated exchange of experience and cooperation are advantages that could bring new aspects into our broad system of relations. It is not merely a question of our shared Marxist-Leninist principles, and the concurrence of our countries' interests and long-term goals; the fact is that the MSZMP's and CPSU's opinions also coincide with our present tasks. We also proceed from the same point as our Soviet comrades, from the point that, to use General Secretary Gorvachev's words; "We need more dynamism, more social justice, more democracy, in short, more socialism."

There is a sentence in the communique published on the talks between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev which it is quite appropriate to mention separately. As regards the balanced development of wide-ranging economic and technical-scientific relations, including among other things the application of new forms of cooperation, "They greed that the Governments of the Ppoeple's Republic of Hungary and the Soviet Union would take the necessary steps to do this." Thus, the general secretaries' talks have also resulted in concrete agreements, apart from the principled agreement that is extremely important in itself, and the result of the concrete agreements will soon be able to be seen in paractice. Yesterday Janos Kadar stressed the following in Csepel: "We share a mutual conviction to further expand and raise the standard of bilateral Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in all fields, as well as with regard to international issues where we are struggling together for mutual goals -- improved conditions, lasting peace, and a peaceful future for mankind, free from deadly weapons."

It is of great signficance for us that precisely in Budapest General Secretary Gorbachev has introduced a few new proposals that will continue to broaden the series of Soviet initiatives for peace and cooperation which we definitely support and accept with approval.

One such proposal is the initiative for a world space organization as an alternative to "star wars," as well as the suggestion regarding the prevention of terrorist attacks on nuclear power stations, and the idea of the nuclear powers' jointly developing a new type of nuclear reactor. The fact that the Soviet leadership alsmost daily inundates the other side with new and positive proposals underlines all the more seriously it considers that the program we find in the report on the recent dialogues is an active program. "The two parties express their conviction that it is only the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems that can guarantee a safe future for mankind." We cannot permit the positive opportunities for an agreement opened up by the dynamic efforts of socialist diplomary to remain unexploited due to the failure of the other side.

Cordiality and agreement are the two words with which official reports described the recent dialogues between guest and host. And we may also surely add that we are convinced that the visit and recent meeting of Comrade Gorbachev here will further increase the friendship between our peoples and provide new stimuli for extensive Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, and for the implementation of tasks concerning the acceleration of social and economic progress in both countries. Although this wll primarily be of advantage to our two nations, this issue is not only a bilateral Hungarian-Soviet issue, because it was Mikhail Gorbachev himself who reminded us that accelerating the exploitation of the enormous resources of socialism and putting them to the service of the working man "will at the same time mean the consolidation of the international positions of the socialist world system, an increase in its prestige and attraction, as well as in its influence on world events and on the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe."

MICROELECTRONICS PROGRAM CONTINUES TO PROCEED

LD111403 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A press briefing about seven research and development programs supervised by the Ministry of Industry was held this morning. Over the past 5 years more than 13 billion forints have been spent on priority research and development programs. This has helped to solve central tasks, such as the acceleration of research and development in energy management, machine manufacture technology, telecommunications, pharmaceutics and crop protection agents, and microelectronics.

Speaking about the microelectronics program, Bela Balogh, managing director of the microelectronics enterprise, told journalists that its main goals remain unchanged. In the fire that raged in the factor on 26 May only a single -- though undoubtedly important -- part of the program was destroyed, and not all its achievements. The microelectronics program must be continued, but rethinking must also occur, and research and development must be accelerated, said the managing director of the microelectronics enterprise.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRECONGRESS CONFERENCES

Mokrzyszczak in Wroclaw 22 Apr

AU231952 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 7 May 86 pp 3, 4

[Report delivered by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, to the 22 April ideological-theoretical session in Wroclaw: "Anxious to Boost the Party's Strength"]

[Excerpts] The party discussion on the PZPR Draft Program has continued since last February. The ninth party program decided that a new strategic program is a condition for the party's ability to cope with the tasks of a new stage of our socialist development. This new program harks back to the declaration issued by the Polish workers party under the title "What We Are Fighting For," to the declaration issued by the unification congress, and to the one adopted by the conference of congress delegates under the title "What We Are Fighting For and Where We Are Going."

The PZPR Draft Program, which has been subjected to party and nationwide discussions by the decision of the 24th Central Committee plenum, indicates the strategic tasks of our country's development up to the year 2000, tells how these tasks should be accomplished, defines the theoretical foundations of socialist construction on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism, our experience, and the experience of the fraternal parties, indicates to the party and the people how to realize the interests and aspirations of the population and individual communities, and reconciles the national and class viewpoints.

The present discussion on the draft program has proved that people regard its main principles and lines as a good foundation for drawing up its final version and that it is necessary to carry out much programmatic and editorial work in order to single out the leading factors of the implementation of the program, to make many of its items concise, and to achieve a great cohesion readability, and clarity of the text.

I would like to devote some attention to chapter eight of the program on the PZPR's leading role in socialist construction. This chapter sums up our party's achievements in socialist construction, illustrates what has proved itself in practice, indicates the barriers and dangers that may deform party life and weaken the party's impact on society, and points to whatever produces new development prospects and new driving forces that are able to consolidate and stimulate the entire party.

The remarks, views, and demands put forward during the discussion on chapter eight have been prompted by one's anxiety to boost the strength, impact, and leading role of the party. Party members take the same line when discussing the congress theses and when attending individual talks, during which internal party issues continue to be addressed keenly and extensively. The precongress discussion on party issues is very rich and continues to produce many constructive proposals with regard to programmatic documents under preparation. However, the primary feature of this discussion is that it reveals the aspirations and expectations of party members with regard to improving the party performance and activity. It is important that the chapters that deal with the party in the final version of the programs and in the 10th congress resolution, which will detail tasks for the coming 5-year period, should correctly express these aspirations and expectations.

The most frequent demand raised during the discussion refers to the need to tighten the political, ideological, professional, and moral requirements placed on party members, and to improve decisively the quality of party ranks. The many views put forward prove that people now are aware of the fact that the party's authority among the people is primarily a product of the militancy of party members. During various Central Committee plenums, we have often stressed the need for competitive leadership. That is why the participants in the discussion continue to propose that party organizations should consistently appraise the attitudes and conduct of their members and assist them in promoting militant sociopolitical and vocational activities.

The discussion on improving the shape of our party and the mechanisms, forms, and methods of its functioning and activity is continuing and constitutes one of the most important elements of the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress.

## Kiszczak on Internal Situation

AU251752 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Arms General Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, at the 5 May precongress party conference in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, attended by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla]

[Excerpts] Prior to the proclamation of martial law, when our situation was extremely serious because of possible fratricide, the disintegration of the state structures, economic ruin, and the surrender of our socialist achievements to rabid anticommunism, the functionaries and soldiers of the Interior Ministry were determined to defend their threatened fatherland.

We summoned enough patience, energy, and strength in this struggle, in which the concentrated attacks against our government went hand in hand with the attacks against our party apparatus by our political adversaries, who were inspired by the imperialist forces and centers in the West. These adversaries tried to demolish and weaken our apparatus and set it at loggerheads with itself.

Between 1981 and 1986 our security services liquidated some 1,600 illegal groups and structures and about 1,200 centers that printed and distributed illegal publications. They confiscated almost 700 printing presses and prevented the circulation of almost 5 million handouts and hostile publications.

In the past period we have been able to score great successes in combatting common crimes and defending public order. Our militia services have been able to stop the growth of crimes dating back to 1980 and to reduce it as of mid-1985.

In the past few months we have noticed that the line of the activities by intelligence-subversive centers continues to change. We have noted that ideological-propaganda subversion continues to be taken over by special services and that subversion funds continue to increase without break. For example, some NATO countries have now increased these funds 10-fold compared with 1983-84.

The structures of former solidarity which exist in the west and which actually act as links between hostile special forces and the underground in Poland, continue to be actively used in subversive activities.

The new thing in this connection is the progressive technical modernization of the resources for transmitting information and subversive data, which means that the merging of subversive and intelligence activities continues to be increasingly close. This can be seen among other things in the use of the same espionage techniques -- for example, the underground receives communications equipment that is typical for intelligence communications -- and in fact that subversive activities and those aimed at evaluating sociopolitical and economic problems have been mainly focused on the preparations for the 10th party congress.

Our domestic adversaries continue to act in line with the instructions and active support from the West. Our adversaries' antisocialist activities are aimed at destabilizing the country and weakening its security. This was going to be so during the recent May Day celebrations, but our adversaries failed to achieve their aims. Appeals for boycotting May Day were to no avail, more people attended the celebrations than last year, and no counter celebrations could be organized.

Our activities to defend the socialist system, to restore peace and order, and to consolidate the processes of renewal and of stabilizing the internal life of the state have been highly praised by the supreme party and government authorities on various occasions.

It is on us, on our daily service for the people, and on our comprehensive activities to strengthen our links with them and, especially, the workers class that society's praise for us depends.

## Bednarski Address in Bydgoszcz

AU231958 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 86 p 3

["Abridged version" of speech by PZPR Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski at the 7 May conference of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee in Bydgoszcz]

[Text] A characteristic feature of the entire pre-congress campaign and of the talks on the draft PZPR program and Central Committee theses for the 10th party congress is the businesslike and constructive tone of speeches and the combining of general strategic problems with the day-to-day reality inside the country, in work places, and at individual work positions. A valuable characteristic of the Bydgoszcz talks has also been the realistic presentation of shortcomings and weaknesses, as well as the indication of ways out of the present situation. This conference has reviewed the region's preparations for the party congress. Party talks were an important feature of it; they enabled almost all party members to speak out. This has served to animate the party and remind it of the harsh reality, but has also turned our minds to the immediate future and brought to mind the strategic paths of action and our place in them.

The Ninth PZPR Congress lay down the need to establish a far-reaching party program, regarding this as a chance for changes in some of the party's paths of action and a way of defining a constructive way out of the political and economic crisis. The draft program has been worked out. It fires the imagination and directs one's thoughts to the future, encourages the seeking of alternative solutions, and lets everyone make life's choice.

When facing these ambitious tasks, we must make sure that the party is strong and fully able to lead and define the paths of changes. The prerequisites for this are good because the socialist renewal process is assuming a clear and irrevocable shape in Poland.

The members of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship party committee are also energetic joint creators of this process. This is evidenced by the changes in the consciousness, way of thinking, and behavior of most working people in the voivodship. It is also illustrated by the state and strength of our party and its increased influence over the workers class.

The goal we are aiming toward is to shape the kind of attitudes among PZPR members and nonmembers that permit our political influence to expand in accordance with the desire and interests of the workers class. From the entire voivodship party committee this requires a steady improvement of methods and forms of action, coupled with the consistent settling of working people's affairs.

Comrade H. Bednarski expressed appreciation for the type of work by the voivodship committee which illustrates close contact with society. He said that we should use the period separating us from the 10th congress in order to create the right climate for every worker or farmer to find support in the party. This involves the need to further consolidate the party's organizational ties with people who wish to perform social work, especially nonparty people. There is a need to employ the experience and social prestige of dedicated people who possess a rich array of knowledge and thought. These people should be close to the party and should support and enrich its activity.

The present campaign, H. Bednarski continued, cannot merely involve verifying the program theses and assessing our achievements since the ninth congress. Of no less importance for the country's successful future is a comprehensive analysis of each person's participation in accelerating economic and social development in the voivodship and in one's city, rural district, or place of work. When the time comes to act, however, we frequently look to others. Our duty is to counteract only those streams of discussion that express postulates. Economic growth trends have been restored, the quality of life has improved, we have consolidated the party ranks, and Poland's prestige in the world has grown. One of the most important changes is the further democratization of all structures of our social life. Every patriot and Pole desirous of the fatherland's socialist blossoming has the practical possibility of influencing the paths of the changes taking place. The status and importance of territorial and factory self-management bodies have grown, the people's councils are active, sejm deputies are cooperating with their voters every day, and consultations on all the most important decisions are held with all of society.

That is why we must view the Draft PZPR Program and 10th congress theses that have been submitted for general social pre-congress discussion in the light of our own place, role, and participation in implementing the programmatic plans for the country's further development.

The voivodship conference ends one stage of talks on the party program. We cannot end by simply summing up the conclusions that have been presented. Now we need a full mobilization of forces and joint energy. We should create a climate of practical activity and adopt an attitude that encourages the complete performance of the accepted tasks.

## Porebski at Military Meeting

AU280501 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14-15 May 86 p 2

[Captain Marek Sieniawski report: "Tackling and Solving the Most Difficult Tasks"]

[Text] Addressing the precongress PZPR conference of the Silesian Military District on 13 May, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Tadeusz Porebski said: I am convinced that the 10th Congress will express its appreciation to the Polish People's Army for its achievements in the life of the most important sectors of social, economic, and political activity. This also applies to the soldiers of the Silesian Military District.

Our party has strengthened and the PZPR ranks grew last year. When we look back we can see that much has been done. We also notice the important political work in the Army, the effects of which is a growth in the party ranks, ideological activity among the soldier masses, and support for economic actions. The aim within the Silesian Military District to develop increasingly better solutions, use reserves, and seek new methods in the training of soldiers is impressive.

It is often said at party talks that an improved economic situation in Poland is the key to solving our difficulties. Our party's effort will certainly be concentrated on economic affairs. Housing problems are the most frequently discussed topics. These are highlighted quite strongly in the Draft PZPR Program. A great effort will be concentrated on education and health care. Ahead of us is a stubborn struggle to reduce inflation and abolish the rationing of goods.

Another important undertaking will be tackling the excessive growth in employment. There are considerable possibilities of success in this sphere inherent in improving the mechanisms of the national economy. We should increase efforts to consolidate the party, and we also need greater consensus concerning such matters as agricultural policy, state-church relations, and the status of handicrafts.

We have many mechanisms necessary for the efficient functioning of the country. But there are also many possibilities inherent in the deployment of cadres and in the dedicated discharge of daily duties. We have a chance to move ahead, and this depends to a large extent on people.

## At Air Force Session

AU271752 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Captain Zdzislaw Lasota report: "With a Feeling of Responsibility"]

[Text] Speaking at a pre-congress PZPR meeting of the Air Defense Forces on 14 May, Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, said that maintaining Armed Forces at a suitably high level of combat readiness, especially the Air Defense Forces, which are the front line of our defense system, continues to be an exceedingly important task and supreme necessity. This is the result of the actual political-military situation in Europe and the world, a situation full of conflict, tension, and real dangers.

The source of these dangerous phenomena for mankind and peace is the megalomanic, aggressive, and confrontational policy of the United States toward the socialist countries, as well as toward countries that have adopted a non-capitalist path of development. The American armed aggression against sovereign Libya, the deliberate and provocational violation of Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea by American ships, the threatening of Syria and Iran with military aggression -- these are just some parts of the broad scale of brutal acts committed by American imperialism.

The continuation by the United States of unjustified sanctions against Poland, general interference in our domestic affairs, and the continuation of a perfidious propaganda struggle against our country by subversive radio stations -- this is proof of the U.S. policy that is hostile to Poland.

I believe that in our ideological-educational work, especially with young people, we should "compare" more frequently the abused U.S. slogans about humanitarianism, morality, and human rights with actual U.S. conduct in international relations; with the imperialist practice of killing innocent people in Lebanon, Libya, and Grenada; and with pushing the world to the brink of nuclear war. For that is the sense radiated by the American, negative and "evasive" stance vis-a-vis the exceptionally important Soviet proposals, repeated and modified with such determination, to eliminate all nuclear and chemical weapons and offensive space weapons systems by the end of this century.

Another issue about which the younger generation is not always properly informed concerns what is happening beyond the Elbe river, in the FRG. We are witness to continuing revisionist activity, something like revanchist sabbaths, such as the congress of Sudeten Germans planned for this month.

Therefore, dear comrades, we must realize that if we have had peace in Europe for over 40 years, this is mainly the result of the socialist community's authentic high status in the world, its determined policy of peace, and its constantly growing economic and defense potential. It is these factors that are melting the adventurist deeds of imperialism and determining peace in Europe. This being the case, the following maxim continues to be valid: As long as a balance of forces and military reality determines the chances for peace, it will be necessary to strengthen our security both on a national scale and throughout the entire coalition.

That is why, comrades, both the draft party program and the Central Committee Theses for the 10th congress stress the need to strengthen the country's defense capability, this being regarded as an important task for the whole of society.

The Armed Forces are the basic organized body which constantly guarantees the state's security. It is therefore pleasing that the need to constantly improve the Air Defense Forces was spoken about with such concern at today's meeting.

We are aware of the very important and responsible tasks resting on the Air Defense Forces. In this respect, the words of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the PPR Armed Forces, spoken a few years ago have lost none of their topicality: "The country's air defense is the first pillar of Poland's defense. Its sensitivity and combat readiness must always be of the highest standard."

As you know very well, the effectiveness of battle, including with today's airborne enemy, depends not only on modern technology. Man is ultimately the deciding factor. At the same time any scientific-technological progress automatically raises the status of man the soldier, the user of this equipment.

Hence the particular duties for cadres and soldiers undergoing basic service in our forces, and hence their exceptional discipline and expertise. In this context I wish to express satisfaction with the very good results you achieved during the latest exercizes. I congratulate and thank all comrades who contributed toward this success for their exemplary soldierly service and for preserving the Polish soldier's high position within the alliance.

Further in his speech, General F. Siwicki indicated the need to improve the effectiveness of ideological-educational work, especially young soldiers' ideological upbringing.

The shaping of young people's political views and attitudes cannot be restricted to a mere timetable of political training supplemented with political information. Neither can the leaders of political training groups or officers in the political apparatus be the only ones entrusted with this task. The shaping of the consciousness and personality of underlings is the duty of all professional soldiers, especially party members, regardless of their rank, post, or military specialization.

## Bednarski Speaks to Air Force

AU271804 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 May 86 p 2

[Report by Captain Stefan Wawrzyniak and Lieutenant Henryk Wierski: "The Party 's Strength Lies in the Engergy of Its Members"]

[Text] Addressing the precongress PZPR conference of the Air Force, PZPR Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski said: The party's chief task in the pre-congress period has been to further expand accord between the nation's patriotic forces, restore economic equilibrium and consolidate the state. The coalition method of exercising authority has developed and strengthened. The party is performing its leading role in concert with the ZSL, SD, and socially progressive Catholic and Christian groups. This is encouraged by the development of PRON as a platform of joint activity by all the organized social forces and citizens working for the sake of a consolidation and development of people's Poland. The Sejm has assumed new significance in the performance of its constitutional role. The State Tribunal and Constitional Tribunal and Constitutional Tribunal have commenced actvity. The new law on the people's councils has enabled them to become managers of their respective areas who harmoniously combine the role of territorial self-government with the duties of a body of state authority.

Military service has been and continues to be an important spur to the development of citizen-like patriotic attitudes, discipline, a correct understanding of rights and duties, and capable activity within a collective.

The shaping of economc awareness is assuming particular importance today. Military service encourages this in many respects. The army is a great school of technical training for young peple.

The Army plays and should continue to play an important role in improving citizens' discipline in the struggle for the nation's moral health, in the dissemination of culture, and in the shaping of proper interpersonal relationships. In many respects, these are exemplary achievements which are important on a national scale. This activity must be continued and improved.

## Wozniak Address in Warsaw

AU271759 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 May 86 p 2

[Lieutenant Roman Przeciszewski report: "Ideology is the Passport to Tomorrow"]

[Text] Addressing the 15 May pre-congress meeting of the Warsaw Military District, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak referred to the current international and domestic situation and discussed the tasks facing all Poles concerning the consolidation of the state and the strengthening of the Republic's economy and defense potential. Indicating the results achieved so far in stabilizing and developing the country's economy, he stressed the need for all citizens to take an active part in consolidating Poland's standing in the world and creating the necessary conditions for further socioeconomic progress. In this context, he stressed the great significance of the approaching 10th PZPR Congress for society and the whole of society.

M. Wozniak spoke with recognition about the cooperation between the military district's party organization and local PZPR cells, the close ties between military units and society, soldiers' participation in the socioeconomic life of the country, and the concrete material results of the numerous social pledges and training programs involving production, all of which serve urban and rural inhabitants well. He congratualted soldiers on their achievements in all spheres of life and military service and for the results of party-political and ideological-training work within military circles. Thanking the soldiers for their daily dedicated work, he wished them at the same time further achievements in their military service and sociopolitical activity.

## Bejger Navy Meeting

AU262119 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI In Polish 16 May 6 p 2

[Lieutenant-Commander Jan Jastrzebski report: "The Status of Internal Party Life"]

[Text] Addresssing the 15 May pre-congress conference of the Navy, [place not given], PZPR Politburo candidate member Stanislaw Bejger said that the Navy's achievements are the result of good work by the party aktivs and political apparatus. The results of today's meeting will be used when working out the final version of the congress documents.

General participation by party members as well as many non-party citizens in the talks on the draft documents is the best guarantee of their future implementation. S. Bejger proceeded to discuss the conclusions stemming from the pro-congress campaign and concerning the continuation of the Ninth Congress line and a more rapid solving of the country's and region's socioeconomic problems.

The events of the latest years, S. Bejger concluded, have confirmed that the Polish People's Army is performing its duty toward the nation and party with honor. Your conference shows that society may always count on the Navy and regard it not only as a defender of the people's fatherland's maritime frontiers.

Baryla Address 16 May

AU271428 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17-18 May 86 p 2

[Report by Lieutenant-Colonel Janusz Borkowski: "A Party Shaping of Reality"]

[Text] Addressing the 16 May pre-congress PZPR conference of the Pomeranian Military District, General of Arms Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee secretary, said that since the Ninth PZPR Congress, the party has traveled a difficult but fruitful road while guiding itself unchangingly by the line of accord and struggle, a line of socialist renewal. We have emerged victorious from the difficult trial which our country faced on the threshold of the eighties. We have created a permanent basis for domestic stability and further socialist development. Poland continues to be a credible component of the socialist community and is regaining with increasing clarity its rightful place in the world.

Under the leadership of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, the party has defended its unity and Marxist-Leninist identity. It has recovered its leading role in the state. It is recovering its leading role in society. As the results of various surveys and opinion polls show, most of society recognizes our party as the only political force with a realistic program and the organizational capabilities for leading the country's development by means of a strategy.

The tasks facing the Armed Forces are primarily connected with external threats. The end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties saw a sharpening in international relations. The United States and some of its NATO allies abandoned the policy of detente and proceeded to confrontation with the Soviet Union and socialist states. In the military sphere, this was expressed by the introduction of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles to Western Europe, an accelerated program of modernizing long-range nuclear weapons, and the inclusion of new powerful conventional weapons in arsenals. American "star wars" plans, signifying an attempt to transfer armed confrontation to space, also appeared. The world stood face to face with a real nuclear threat.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact are in favor of peace and detente in international relations and a halt to the danger of nuclear war, which would be a disaster for our civilization. A feasible peace program was contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's well-known plan of last January, in the 27th CPSU Congress documents, and in other speeches by the Soviet leader. This program has no alternative.

The internal threat is connected with the activity of the opposition in the country, which has assumed a clear agent-like nature today. The influence of the political adversary is steadily decreasing and losing its social support, proof of which were the results of the elections to the people's councils and PPR Sejm, and recently -- despite the adversary's boycott -- the largest participation compared to previous years by society in the 1 May celebrations. Without exaggerating the significance of the opposition, we must nevertheless not disregard it.

There is still a third area of danger called social pathology. We have declared a firm struggle against it. Honest working people want calm and personal security and are enraged by crime, alcoholism, social parasitism, and so on. As you know, our party has undertaken the work of universally mobilizing society in the struggle against social wrongdoing. A "common current" against social pathology is emerging before our eyes, a broad and universal battlefront.

We will wage this battle with all the force of the law. I can tell you that we already have a comprehensive long-term program of action in this sphere.

Our Armed Forces have an important role to play in overcoming all these spheres of wrongdoing. In December 1981, the adversary was able to convince himself that the Polish Army "defended socialism just like it would Poland's independence" and that it would never let Poland be threatened. With this in mind, our adversaries must be repelled every day by our ideological-moral cohesion, high soldierly discipline, service toward the nation of which we are an inseparable part, faith in socialist principles, and iron resistance to propaganda aggression.

The Army, in partuicular its professional cadres, is also the fighting arm of the party's political aktivs, enjoying unfailing confidence and prestige. It constantly assumes a high place in polls concerning society's level of confidence in the chief state institutions. We must constantly perpetuate an enrich this capital of trust.

I would like to draw your attention to the educational role of our Armed Forces, which is an important role. Every year a large number of young national servicemen join our ranks, which are a great school of political and civic education, develop one's character, foster one's sense of duty and descipline, provide instruction in communal living, foster one's habit of good performance, and teach a vocation. Our standing long-term duty is to transform national servicemen into the reservists who actively participate in public, political, and economic life.

What will determine the success of our work in the future? First, we must strengthen our party, promote its ideological and organizational cohesion, and improve its leading role in the state and among the people. Second, we must help to further stabilize the country's life. Our Armed Forces continue to make this contribution by tradition, but there is still much to be done by them in this regard. Third, we must continue to consolidate our society on the platform of agreement and around the struggle for the issues that are most important for the people. Fourth, we must develop and strengthen socialist democracy, social justice, and the rule of law. Fifth, we must consolidate the socialist moral principles and social-legal order and struggle resolutely against social wrongdoing.

We should pay special attention to young people in order to protect them against the poison of alien ideologies and to consolidate our educational system at home, at school, at work, and while doing national service. We should also see that, while telling young people about the unity of their rights and duties, we induce them to lead modern and worthy lives and to actively build a socialist Poland, which is and will be their home.

The main draft documents of the 10th PZPR Congress include important and responsible tasks for defending the country and improving the Armed Forces. "The party will help strengthen the defense of the socialist state," the PZPR Draft Program states, "and will take care of the PPR Armed Forces, which are a lasting element of the Warsaw Pact, a fraternal alliance of the socialist countries." The theses for the 10th congress state: "The Polish People's Armed Forces, which are under the ideological leadership of the party, render reliable services to the people, stand guard over the borders of the socialist state, and ensure the people's peaceful existence and the counry's safe socialist development." I think that these statments are for us soldiers and the regular cadre a certainty that needs no justification.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and head of the Armed Forces, I thank you for your reliable and productive service and work.

The struggle for socialist Poland's future calls for a strong and compact front. Our party constitutes such a front. Because of its maturity and resilience, the military party organization occupies an important place in this front.

## Mokrzyszczak Speech 17 May

AU271948 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 86 p 3

["Abridged version" of speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at a pre-congress voivodship PZPR conference held in Olsztyn on 17 May]

[Excerpt] The last 5 years have been a difficult time for the party and all of society. The conditions under which we were operating called for the use of special methods and a greater degree of determination, consistency, and resoluteness than is normally required. During the course of political and organizational activities the party has become stronger and more cohesive and united.

Positive changes have occurred in the sociopolitcal awareness of party members. There is greater realism and objectivity in the evaluation of phenomena. These make it possible to note problems more effectively, to arrange them in order of importance correctly, and to solve them efficiently. Most importantly, our bond with working people has grown stronger.

Of course certain weaknesses and shortcomings do persist. Differences in the level, of activity of various party organizations are still too great. Not all party members are sufficiently active. There is still too much passivity, too much of a tendency to merely look on. Not all party meetings have attained a status appropriate to their statutory role. We must fight these negative phenomena more effectively and eliminate them from party work.

One development attesting to the fact that the party is regaining its influence and position is the growth in party ranks. Young people are coming to us, especially workers and peasants. This year party membership has increased by the addition of 8,289 full and candidate members. At the present time the party has 2,129,689 members. Of this number 38.2 percent are workers, 9 percent are peasants, and 51.5 percent are members of the intelligentsia. During the first quarter of this year a definite increase in party ranks was recorded in 39 voivodships.

One of the main tasks facing party cells and organizations is the attainment of a tangible acceleration of party work, a significant increase in the effectiveness of party activity, an expansion of the aktiv, and a qualitative progress in everyday operation, especially at the lowest levels. The course of the precongress campaign to date shows that this is being achieved in a significant number of cases. The Workers an Peasants Inspectorate has achieved much in the field of regulating the eveyday social usefulness of our activities. This is particularly important in relation to those who operate in residential areas. This is the best possible evidence of the fact that we are needed, that we take note of people's problems, and that we are capable of solving them. This is -- allow me to use high-sounding words -- the surest and only way of gaining public approbation and support for our policies, which is the basis for strengthening our ties with society and serving and leading it.

During the weeks leading up to the congress we should maintain the high level of activity that characterizes the majority of primary party cells. Discussion should continue on the draft program and these observations, suggestions, and postulates ought to be gathered and analysed.

We must, in particular, strengthen our bond with working people, be present in party organizations more often, and talk to workers; in a word we ought to make the problems encountered in everyday life even more so the subject of party work.

Wozniak Speaks 19 May

AU281347 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 May 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 19 May precongress conference of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Excerpts] Discussing the social, political, and economic achievements scored in 1981-86, M. Wozniak said that the evaluation of the road traversed by us in a very difficult initial situation -- without trade unions, self-government bodies, economic reform, and a national platform of agreement, later created by PRON -- proves that it was the party that, in line with the ninth congress resolution, launched the activities to reform public life.

As a result of the party policy launched in 1981, we have been able, inter alia, to gradually stabilize the food situation, to promote exports while reducing imports, and to create a new sociopolitical situation so that more and more forces continue to rally around the idea of national agreement.

Referring to the speeches of the delegates who represented education and youth organizations in enterprises and in Bielsko-Biala, M. Wozniak said that our committed and emotional march to better times should begin at school and that infecting young people with feelings of negation and doubt discourages them most of all. Only teachers-agitators who are aware of the instruction that they want to convey to young people are able to overcome such attitudes. Education through work, which is being practiced by schools and the ZMS, is the best training method for young people.

Szacilo Address 21 May

AU021820 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 May 86 p 2

[Speech by Division General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, at a precongress PZPR conference for Ministry of National Defense central institutions held in Warsaw on 21 May]

[Text] Ministry of National Defense central institutions perform three mutually interconnected functions within the structure of the PPR Armed Forces. These functions are: conceiving and planning, organizing and coordinating, and instructing and inspecting. The status of this party conference also stems from these functions.

Political maturity, organizational efficiency, and responsibility were -- as fully attested to by conferences at the regional level and within branches of the Armed Forces -- fundamental features of the precongress campaign in the forces. During the course of conferences, weaknesses in our service and social lives were critically judged and areas for improvement were sought in instruction, training, and the management of forces' property.

As a result, the party in the Armed Forces is politically mature, active, and larger in terms of membership. It is not fortuitous that during the first 4 months of this year 44 percent more candidate members have been admitted into the party compared to the same period last year while selection criteria have continued to remain stringent. Mainly young people are joining us, and thus, members of that generation for which a struggle is being waged and which will determine our future.

Party organizations in the Armed Forces made a great contribution to the formulation of draft congress documents. Dozens of comments and suggestions concerning the Draft PZPR Program and the congress theses were sent to the Central Committee. During the precongress campaign we increased our awareness of both our achievements and our weaknesses.

National defense policy issues conceived in a broad sense were also reflected in the precongress campaign. First, the campaign enabled us to better recognize the link between the Armed Forces and society; to view our goals and tasks within the context of the national sociopolitical and economic situation and from the angle of a direct connection with program and national goals and tasks; and to sink our efforts into the nation's achievements. Second, it prompted people and teams to think and arrive at conclusions about their own work.

The international and internal situations have a direct bearing on strategic principles and their operational formulation in the command structure, and the training, supply, and technical systems. The situation in these areas also has a bearing on the purpose and range of tasks performed by the Armed Forces.

The political reality on our continent and in the world continues to be very complicated. It is characterized by, on the one hand, a continuous growth in tensions inspired and translated into reality by the leader of world imperialism, the United States, and its NATO allies. On the other hand, there are the numerous, many-sided, and unflagging efforts being made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states to defuse conflicts, to lower the level of tensions, and to find compromise solutions that will ensure peaceful international cooperation.

The Washington administration is continuing to drift along a confrontational path. It is intent on conducting a propaganda war, on ideological diversion, on economic restrictions and brutal pressure, and on blackmail and military operations. Poland and the Polish People's Armed Forces are the objects of particularly perfidious attacks along this confrontational path. Hidden behind false phrases of sympathy for our people is a whole gamut of restrictive actions, blunt interference in international affairs, propaganda aggression, and support for external and internal forces that wish us the very worst. The activities of antisocialist forces within the country should be seen in this context; forces which objectively constitute a 'fifth column'of the highly developed apparatus of Western ideological diversion and special services. This apparatus inspires, directs, finances, and supplies equipment and material to the anti-socialist underground in the conduct of its activities.

Our conference is to provide an answer to the question of khow the Ministry of National Defense central institutions are planning their future party and service responsibilities so as to ensure as effectively as possible that the nation enjoys peace and conditions for successful development. Key tasks in this area for the current year and the upcoming 5 years have been set out in an order issued by the minister of national defense.

The first concerns a matter of key and decisive importance for the Armed Forces -- the state of its combat readiness. Its combat readiness is determined by many factors; all Ministry of National Defense central institution cells, commands, technical and quartermaster services, the political apparatus and party cells are working to strengthen it. The second concerns the rationalization of structures and the principles of commanding and directing at all organizational levels. The third pertains to efficient management and the fight against waste. We have an established tradition in this area and significant achievements behind us. The fourth encompasses taking steps to ensure that weaponry and equipment is utilized correctly. We realize that under the current economic situation the supply of modern technology to the forces and excellence in its mastery and use is not only a technical problem but a training, instruction, and political problem as well. The fifth is that of creating a military cadre that will embark on its tasks having taken into account the demands of the 21st century.

## Defense Conference 21 May

AU021722 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 May 86 p 1, 2

['Theses' contained in report presented at precongress PZPR conference for Ministry of National Defense central institutions held in Warsaw on 21 May]

[Text] The conference for Ministry of National Defense central institutions marks the end of another stage in the preparations for the 10th PZPR congress. Intensive work on drafts of fundamental documents for the party's highest forum is behind us. During this party and society discussion we considered the future of the party and the country and fundamental issues connected with strengthening the socialist foundations of a Poland that is secure, efficient, modern, and in which the law is observed. At the same time, we took part in the formulation of tasks for the upcoming 5-year period and a program which extends to the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st.

During the last 5-year period we executed our tasks under conditions in which Poland's interests of state, the socialist foundations of our state, and our material existence were threatened. Conscientious and selfless work full of responsiveness and ideological commitment characterized the entire cadre of the Ministry of National Defense central institutions. Our party organizations performed the tasks stemming from the resolution passed at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and plenary sessions of the party Central Committee with great consistency.

The resolutions and decisions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress acquire particular significance in light of the current international situation. The important character of the Soviet conception of the creation, development, and strengthening of socialism is also of significance for our country. The 10th PZPR Congress will provide confirmation of these opportunities and our readiness to make use of them.

During a precongress campaign -- characterized by hard work and a profound sense of responsibility -- proposals were formulated aimed at effecting the full mobilization of our communities in areas of army life such as: the improvement of the system for planning and organizing work at command headquarters; greater effectiveness in the operation of individual cells of the Ministry of National Defense central institutions; the further rationalization of structures and the automation of command and management cells in the Armed Forces; the more effective introduction of new training documents; and the innovative and economic use of material, equipment, and property.

During discussions on the congress theses an important place was occupied by ideological and training work; moral health; combating manifestations of social pathology; the creation of patriotic and internationalist attitudes among young people; and imbuing young people with a sense of responsibility for their country's future.

Individual party discussions that bore a general character were an important element in the precongress campaign. In all party organizations attention was focused on finding reserves in the capacity of one's own community, reserves which would serve the further improvement of the party and service activity. Party discussions on this scale were a new element in the operation of our party and were an expression of our consistency in observing the Leninist norms of intraparty life.

## Michalek Speaks 22 May

AU281359 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 86 p 3

["Report" on speech by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the 22 May precongress conference of the Koszalin Voivodship PZPR Committee: "Rational and Reliable Work Is Most Important"]

[Excerpts] When we think of farm policy we ask ourselves whether we achieved the Ninth PZPR Congress aims of self-sufficiency in food and of improved living conditions in rural areas.

I declared that we have achieved more with regard to these two aims than with regard to any other aim. The farming results last year were such that we could talk about self-sufficiency and about a balance between our farm exports and imports. This is a great achievement, one that shows the potential of our farming.

Last year the per capita consumption of meat in Poland amounted to 61kg. Could we increase this figure? Yes, we could. However, first we must increase our vegetable production and stop buying animal feed abroad because we lack convertible currency. We must produce our own animal feed in order to develop stockbreeding. This is one of the aims of our farm policy.

I think our farming has the best wage system because peasant, state, and cooperative farms are paid for specific results -- milk, meat, and cereals -- and not for work in general.

We have not honored a number of the pledges we made to farming. For example, the share of farming in investments is still below the pledged 30 percent. Nor have we doubled the production of farm equipment; there is still a shortage of spare parts. However, the thing is that all the weaknesses of our economy are bound to tell on farming. If you want to give someone a bit more of something, you have to take it away from someone else. To give funds you must have them.

Nevertheless, farming results are good. State farms have reduced the number of cows by 18 percent. Can we question this? No we cannot because state farm cows now deliver about 1,000 liters of milk a year more than before. This is a good thing.

Z. Michalek also discussed changes in the structure of farms in view of the fact that we have many small and very small farms -- so small that it is difficult to cultivate them with modern equipment, which is of enormous importance in intensifying farm production. We will have to wait many years before the problem of such small farms is solved, but this solution is necessary if we want our farming to be modern. Young people are well aware of this problem because they refuse to take over small farms of only a few hectares.

The development of farming is certainly an issue for all our people. We know that we are a country with debts. That we have debts is by no means our worst problem. What is worrying is that we have poor opportunities to pay these debts. What we have to do is to find these opportunities; we can find them in farming, which is a much better proposition in this regard than other sectors of our economy. I can tell you that the export of our hams offers much better prospects than the export of our cars. It is this business calculation that should determine our export options.

The discussion of the Draft PZPR Program and the congress theses has shown that everyone agrees with them. We have received many proposals and draft solutions. This means that this discussion continues to enrich the materials on which congress delegates will be able to adopt the resolutions on Poland's future development. One thing is certain: What we now need countrywide is rational, reliable, and painstaking work, because nothing has evern been achieved without such work.

Glowczyk on 24 May

AU021550 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 86 p 3

["Report" on speech by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 24 May precongress vivodship conference in Piotrkow Trybunalski]

[Excerpts] The party began implementing the ninth congress resolution under conditions of an acute political and ideological struggle. Rightist and reactionary groups launched a ferocious and indiscriminate attack against the party and its leading role in the state and the community. Counterrevolutionaries tried to weaken Poland's position in the socialist community, in Europe, and in the world. Attacks also continued to be launched against the ideological front and the mass media.

Now the mass media continue to help strengthen the party's ties with the people and to promote national agreement. At the same time, the mass media struggle against our political adversary, who, out but not down, has tried to halt the process of national agreement and to hinder the country's efforts to overcome its crisis, as eloquently attested to by his support for the U.S. sanctions.

A most glaring example of such an attitude is the servile approach of the underground to West German revanchists. During the recent so-called Silesian Days in Essen, CDU Deputy Herbert Czaja said at a rally that upper Silesia "is not Poland's property from the viewpoint of international law."

At the same time, the illegal gazette MAZOWSZE wrote that "fulfilling the aspirations of the divided German nation would also be of advantage for the cause of Poland." This sentence was eagerly reprinted by DIE WELT, which is known for its extremely anti-Polish publications.

Such -- and many other -- examples show with increasingly greater clarity the collaborative nature of the antisocialist groups as the objectively anti-Polish center of the imperialist organizations of subversion and psychological warfare. The fact that our mass media have continued to present the national aims of these groups has resulted in the isolation of the underground and in greatly reducing the influence of the subversive radio stations that support these groups.

However, as in other sectors, there are still many shortcomings in the sector of the mass media. Television viewers, listeners, and readers avow that the effectiveness of press criticism is still too low and that the information on public life is still full of formal elements, adherence to protocol, laudation, and cliches that the people do not understand.

All these shortcomings make it necessary for us to continue our critical approach to the methods and style of party work, in which the elements of red tape are still present. We must protect ourselves against the dangers of paperwork. Routine is another danger, and a failure to keep abreast of the fast pulse of life. This means we must be faithful to principles and not to routine.

PZPR Committee, 31 May

AU052125 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpts] The 5 years since the ninth party congress have been difficult but productive. Despite acute political conflicts, class contradictions, and internal differences and discussions, it has been possible to create conditions favorable to progress in social stabilization, which is a result of the consolidation of the Warsaw party organization and of changes in the style and methods of its activities.

Prosocialist social forces continue to renegate and consolidate themselves. Emotions continue to subside; the acute political struggle, to peter out; and revolutions in the spirit of socialist renewal, to take place in many communities, especially creative communities, that were disorientdand at loggerheads not so long ago.

However, troubles and problems for solution continue to outstrip our satisfaction with achievements and the improved situation. We are especially worried that many valuable people whom the country needs so much continue to stand aside.

Some sections of the workers continue to asume attitudes of reserve and expectation as was clearly attested to during the discussion of the draft party program and congress theses. Many workers believe that their material conditions are worse compared with other sections and classes of society.

The report paid much attention to economic matters because improvements in the effectiveness of economic management are our "to be or not to be." Economic matters such as the need to eliminate the hindrances to economic reform, to improve the discipline and organization of work, and to closely relate wages to work quality were given much space in the discussion of congress theses.

Those participating in this discussion criticized some members of the leading cadres for their conservatism, parochialism in action and thinking, tolerance of bad work organization and faulty management, and proneness to blame others for failures.

The party discussion of the draft party program and congress theses was supported by over 64,000 party members and about 4,000 nonparty people. Individual talks with party members and candidates proved to be an important activity and provided opportunities for bringing up matters that are usually outside the range of discussions at routine meetings.

The concluding sections of the report were devoted to formulating the most important tasks of the Warsaw party organization. The fundamental task is to struggle for a better quality and productivity of work. Other tasks include a more effective economic management, a better exploitation of the production potential, and the ability to cope with scientific-technological progress and changes in civilization.

## BRITISH LOAN OFFER REFLECTS FINANCIAL 'PROGRESS'

LD101956 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 10 Jun 86

[By PAP corresponent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] London, June 10: The offer of new official loans for Poland reflects progress in repaying the dues to British and other foreign creditors, a Foreign Office spokesman has told PAP.

The foreign Office and the Department of Trade and Industry have not specified the size of the proposed credit but informed sources quote 20 million pounds. The loan is to be guaranteed by the Exports Credit Guarantee Department which gives the credit an official character.

The fact of offering the loan to Poland reflects an atmosphere of improvement following a period of credit blockade imposed on Poland in February of 1982.

Financial circles in London stress that the atmosphere surrounding the financial corporation with Poland has improved which was prompted by Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, also noting Warsaw's constructive approach to the negotiations on the Polish debt, including the government-guaranteed credits and those drawn from commercial banks.

## BRIEFS

GLOWCZYK VISITS PIOTRKOW -- Warsaw, June 11 -- In Piotrkow Trybunalski, Jan Glowczyk participated in a meeting of executive members of the PUWP Voivodship Committee, first secretaries of PUWP committees with delegates of the Piotrkow PUWP organization to the 10th Congress. [Excerpts] [Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

SOLDIERS TO MIDDLE EAST -- Warsaw, June 11 -- The last group of soldiers of the 26th shift of the Polish UN military contingent, seen off by their families and superiors, left for the Middle East. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

## CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACK SUMMIT

AU111729 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, returned this evening to Bucharest from Budapest, where he participted in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vasile Milea, candidate member of the PEC and minister of national defense; and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs.

The party and state leader was met on his arrival by full and candidate members of the PEC of the party Central Committee; by secretaries of the party Central Committee; by members of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government; and by representatives of central institutions and mass public organizations. Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as a token of their love and esteem.

On his departure from the Budapest airport, our party and state leader had been seen off by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar and other party and state leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic.

## ROMANIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK COOPERATIN DISCUSSED

### 17th Session Begins

AU091943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Buchrest AGERPRES 9/6/1986 -- The proceedings of the 17th session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest on June 9. The two delegations, led by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, examined the current stage of bilateral economic relations, the possibilities of further developing the economic, technical and scientific collaboration in domains of joint interest, of expanding and diversifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

### Gerle Meets With Dascalescu

AU092025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/6/1986 -- Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu received on June 9 Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, the proceedings of which are under way in Buchrest.

During the interview satisfaction was shown for the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, with emphasis on the decisive role of the understandings and decisions covenanted during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak in the expansion of those relations on multiple planes, in the interests of both peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Stress was laid on the possibilities the two countries' economies offer for the development and diversification of bilateral cooperation and specialization of production, for the increase of goods exchanges, and the promotion of new actions and means apt to deepen Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation in areas of mutual interest.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the joint commission.

Protocol Signed

AU111842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/6/1986 -- The proceedings of the 17th session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration concluded in Bucharest on June 11.

During the talks conducted on the occasion, the two sides highlighted with satisfaction the ascending course of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations and stressed the deciding role of the understandings and decisions reached during summit meetings and talks in the expansion and diversification of those links. In consideration of the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries, new ways and actions were examined and agreed upon to lead to the further growth of economic cooperation and of specialization of production in the metal industry, mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and in other branches of mutual interest, to the expansion of bilateral technical and scientific collaboration. Furthermore, measures were set to boost and diversify Romanian-Czechoslovak commercial exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, signed the protocol of the session.

UCY DELEGATION VISITS POLAND; INFORMATION SHARED

AU101823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw AGERPRES 10/6/1986 -- A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] led by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, are paying a visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the youth organizations of that country.

During the talks with A. Kwasniewski, minister for youth affairs, opinion, information and experience were exchanged on the youth's participation in the attainment of the economic and social development goals set by the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party respectively. Emphasis was placed on the fine ties of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Polish youth that are steadily developing and expanding in the spirit of the traditional links between the two parties, countries and nations, on the basis of the understandings covenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the interviews with executives of Polish youth, student and children organizations the joint wish was expressed to further work for the expansion and development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Polish youths as a tangible contribution to the cause of peace and socialism, understanding and cooperation among peoples, to the building of a better and more just world.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON ELECTION

AU052026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Esteemed Comrade Batmonh: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I want to extend warm congratulations on your election to the high position of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. I wish you, the communist, and all friendly Mongolian people complete success in implementing the decisions adopted by the 19th MPRP Congress and in the overall activity aimed at your homeland's socialist development. I want to express the conviction that the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP and between Romania and Mongolia will continue to develop even more vigorously in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CONGO, MEETS PRESIDENT

For reportage on the visits to the Congo of Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, including his meeting with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, see the Central Africa Section of the 12 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON AMNESTIES, PARDONS ISSUED

AU061904 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 86 p 5

["State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Decree on Amnesty of Offenses and Pardoning of Penalties"]

[Text] The State Council of the SR of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Amnesty is granted for offenses that under the Penal Code or special laws are punishable with imprisonment of up to 3 years or with fines.

Article 2. Full pardon is granted for jail sentences of up to 5 years inclusive and for fines applied in court.

Moreover, children under 18 who were sent to special work and reeducation schools are fully pardoned.

Article 3. Partial pardon is granted for: a) one-third of sentences of 5-8 years imprisonment inclusive; b) one-fifth of sentences of 8-10 years imprisonment inclusive.

Article 4. The provisions of Articles 1 and 2, Paragraph 1, and of Article 3 do not apply to those sentenced for offenses committed as recidivists, and to recidivists through former sentences.

Article 5. Those who have committed such offenses as murder, assault, or infliction of injuries causing death, robbery, illegally procured abortion, rape, and offenses against public property with serious or very serious consequences, as well as such offenses as accepting bribes, influence peddling, violent assault, and escape will not benefit from the provisions of Articles 1, 2, and 3

Article 6. The provisions of Articles 1 and 2 are also applicable to those who are serving their jail sentence through correctional labor.

Article 7. In cases in which penal proceedings are currently underway or which are now brought to trail in connection with offenses that do not fall under the amnesty in Article 1, the criminal trial shall begin or, as the case may be, shall continue, and after the sentence has been pronounced the provisions of the present decree on amnesty shall be applied.

Article 8. The provisions of the present decree on amnesty shall be applied, in an appropriate way, to deeds envisaged by penal law and to violations that by law, fall within the competence of the judiciary commissions.

Article 9. Deeds which, in accordance with Article 18 of the Penal Code, do not present a social danger of a violation shall not be punished and the fines and other administrative penalties applied for such deeds will not be levied if they are still outstanding.

Article 10. Sentences of imprisonment for violations committed up to the date when the present decree was adopted shall no longer be applied and if they have already been applied, they shall not be carried out. People who are serving their term of imprisonment through labor shall also benefit from the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 11. The provisions of the present decree are not applicable to those who have not begun their penalty or contraventional sentence because they avoided them, and not to those who had begun their sentences but later avoided them.

Article 12. Should a number of decrees of amnesty on the same penalty be applied successively, only the amnesty provision that favors the convict shall be taken into consideration.

Article 13. Those falling under this amnesty who, within a 3-year time span, intentionally commit an offense shall serve, beside the sentence established for that offense, the sentence that was not carried out as a result of the application of the present decree.

Article 14. The Executive Committees or Bureaus of the People's Councils, the directorates for problems of labor and social security, and the leadership of socialist units shall see to it that people who benefit from the provisions of the present decree are given employment.

Article 15. The provisions of the present decree are applicable only to deeds performed up to 2 June 1986.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

## RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS CONGRESS REPORTED

AU051426 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 30 May page 4 carries the 6,300-word "summary" of the "Report of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, on the Fulfillment of the Tasks Included in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and the Measures Taken To Fulfill and Overfulfill the Plan for 1986." Discussed and approved by "the Third Congress of the Management Coûncils of Working People in Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management" held in Bucharest on 29-31 May.

The report opens with the assessment that "the 1981-1985 period raised Romania onto new peaks of progress and civilization" saying that "we are dutybound to stress that everything achieved in the bright years of socialism are indissolubly linked with the prominent personality and fruitful activity of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" and provides figures to show the achievements in various fields of agriculture, including animal breeding and vegetable growing. The report mentions that "the level of production attained, both in vegetable growing and animal breeding, was below the level established by the 5-year plan provision, but also mentions that measures have been already taken to attain increasingly greater yields, "in accordance with Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu's recommendations." The report dwells at length on the measures that have to be adopted in various fields, such as gardening, silviculture, animal breeding, and others "to organize production and labor" and "to implement the new economic-financial mechanism" in order to improve activity and particulary the yields in 1986, mentioning that "the measures to improve the managment and organizational activities in agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management are in accordance with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations."

In conclusion, the report reasserts the congress participants' "full adherence to the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state" and reiterates their pledges "to do everything possible to commendably fulfill the tasks incumbent on all the important sectors of the national economy, in 1986 and in the entire 5-year plan period.

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 June carries on page 3 a 3,500-word "Resolution of the Third Congress of Managment Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of all Farmers, and of the Councils of Working People in Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration" praising Ceasuescu's congrss speech and his "long and heroic activiaty devoted to freedom and social justice, national indepnedence, and the people's progress and well-being."

The resolution also stresses the "tasks devolving on agriculture in the current 5-year plan" and "the need for firm measures to eliminate shortfalls as soon as possible" and to "radically improve the activity in all areas." It points out the resolution by all working people in villages to "unflinchingly and optimally implement the great programs on the transformation of nature that were worked out under the direct guidance of the party secretary general" and stresses "the important role of science and technological progress in the development of all branches of our national economy."

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 4 June carries on page 2 a 5,000-word "Appeal by the Third Congress of Management Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of all Farmers, and of the Councils of Working People in Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration: addressed to cooperative farmers, machine operators, forestry workers, and agricultural specialists urging them to "fully utilize the material-technical base," "achieve large, secure, and stable crops," "intensively utilize each square meter of land," "radically improve livestock breeding, and strengthen order and discipline in each farm and each job," "firmly apply laws and decisions on urban and rural planning," "properly maintain agricultural machinery," "work out new technologies," and "perseveringly learn thier trade."

REAGAN'S "HARSH CRITICISM OF SALT II NOTED"

LD120450 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0425 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, June 12 (TANJUG) -- Speaking at a press conference last night, President Reagan reiterated that the U.S. would no longer adhere to the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty -- SALT 2, signed seven years ago.

When asked by the press whether his decision was irrevocable, Reagan said the treaty was no longer of use since the Soviet Union had been violating it for seven years now.

He said the treaty was no more than a legalized arms race.

Reagan's harsh criticism of SALT 2 conflicts not only with the stand of the U.S. allies but with the U.S. Congress which is currently launching an initiative to pass a special bill limiting production of strategic nuclear weapons in the U.S. to the levels envisaged by SALT 2.

In reply to a question at the end of the press conference regarding the prospects of a U.S. Soviet summit, President Reagan said he wanted a summit, he believed that Mikhail Gorbachev wanted a summit and therefore the summit would be held.

FEC REPORT ASSESSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

LD110934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croation 1318 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun -- The unfavorable state of the Yugoslav economy expressed mainly in the high rate of inflation, low economic growth, and unemployment is a consequence of voluntarist behavior, that is to say, a lack of respect for economic laws and the absence of economic criteria in economic operations and in decisionmaking. This is the basic assessment in a report prepared by a special Federal Executive Council (FEC) working group. The report which is accompanied by a draft of the measures to change the situation has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

In providing an assessment of the effect of the measures and activity which were embarked so that the long-term stabilization program could be implemented faster, the working group has raised a number of very important conclusions. One of them claims that it would be an illusion to believe that the financial consolidation of the economy can be carried out at the expense of the banking system. In this connection the group says that financial consolidation must be based on comprehensive economic stablization, that is, on long-term measures through which past losses will gradually be made good and fresh ones prevented.

The report stresses that in an operation such as the financial consolidation of the economy it is impossible that all organizations of associated labor and all banks an be rescued. The proposed measures to change the present state of affairs, which is the most interesting section of the report under discussion, stress that there is no reason to stubbornly sustain loss-making enterprises. Greater responsibility is also required in the cases of investments because we have made many mistakes; we paid dearly for them and we are still paying for them.

The working group also suggests that sanctions should be considered for the management of organizations operating at a loss and also that the rule should be established whereby the reasons for the loss-making operations should be analyzed by independent commissions and by experts groups (mainly by the Social Accountancy Service).

According to the view of the working group a great deal still remains to be done to improve the situation in the economy. Many systemic solutions must undergo a "revision" and this action must not suffer any delay. It is said that changes in the accounting and taxation system have to be made, and the same applies to the measures with which further losses in the banks, expenditure uncovered by results of work, and the creation of fictitious incomes will be prevented.

Since outside factors which have a bearing on the economic developments of our country are more favorable than in recent years, the report prepared by the FEC working group stresses that the significance of the insistence on changes is all the greater. The worst possibility, the warning in the report implies, is if current favorable conditions slow down the action of searching for a solution and if the effects of a let-up in the situation flow into consumption.

In assessing this report the FEC noted that the conditions have been established for the market orientation of our economic policy to be clearly defined and for us not to relent to the pressure to take harsh administrative measures. This approach would be wrong because the most important economic and systematic measures have already been adopted in keeping with stablization program.

This report is due to be discussed soon by the delegates in the SFRY Assembly.

MAMULA RECEIVES VISITING PRC VETERAN'S GROUP

LD120429 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1203 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today received a delegation of the veterans of the PRC's National Liberation Army headed by Zang Yunya which is paying an official and friendly visit to our country. The conversation which was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere focused on the importance of the two countries' veterans organizatins in the efforts to further develop and cherish revoluntarily traditions and also on the need for their even closer cooperation in the struggle for peace and the progress of mankind. Reference was also made to some issues of Yugoslav-Chinese inter-army cooperation. It was said in this context that this cooperation was developing successfully. However, both sides expressed an interest in a more meaningful and comprehensive cooperation, particularly in the area of military-economic complex which would be more in line with good political relations existing between the two socialist and friendly countries.

The reception given for the delegation of the veterans of the Chinese National Liberation Army which is visiting our country as a guest of SUBNOR Federal Board was also attended, on the Yugoslav side, by Lieutenant General Milan Daljevic, undersecretary in the federal secretariat for national defense, and Lieutenant General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and on the Chinese side by Xie Li, the PRC ambassador in Yugoslavia, and Zheng Hong Yan, military, naval and air attache.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH SUBNOR CONGRESS

Fifth Plenary Session Report

AU102056 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Report on the fifth plenary sesssion of the 10th Congress of the Federation of Veterans Association [SUBNOR] in Belgrade on the morning of 10 June]

[Excerpt] The international situation in the world is uncertain and grave. There are many contradictions, mistrust, and attacks on other countries. Do not Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and now Chernobyl, Muhamed Begic stressed, warn into what a desolate region mankind is hurling itself?

[Begin Begic recording] The Yugoslav Veterans Federation therefore has a legitimate right to raise its voice again at this congress against the destructive forces that endanger freedom, independence, and the right of peoples to their own road in political, social, and economic development. [end recording]

Milan Djudovic especially stood against the construction of nuclear power stations.

[Begin Djudovic recording] I ask this congress to join the requests of youth and of many citizens, a majority of the citizens of our country, and to issue an appeal from this congress that the appropriate organs urgently adopt a decision to stop all preparations for the construction of nuclear power stations in our country under the present technological situation [applause] I think that there is no need to explain to the gathering what would happen, what catastrophe would occur both as regards health conditions and as regards economic dependence and as regards new borrowing, if we were to transform our country into a colony of those who would want to sell their leftovers to us.

And another question: The press recently said that somebody negotiated with somebody from the FRG to transform a beautiful mountain in our country into a place where they would dump their nuclear waste. I ask this congress that we demand that it be stated urgently and officially by the respective organs in the press who was the person conducting the negotiations and on whose behalf he negotiated that our wonderful country be turned into a garbage heap of atomic waste, of nuclear waste from other countries. He who negotiated, if he indeed negotiated, is a worse traitor than the Chetniks, the Ballists, the Ustashas, and all others who served the occupiers. [end recording]

In conclusion we single out the opinion of Milojica Pantelic who pointed out that it is necessary to face resolutely the problems of Kosovo, the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stablization Program, and the radical changes in the political system of socialist self-management.

Pantelic requested that the 13th LCY Congress raise the question of the responsibility of all those who are to be blamed for nonimplementation of the positions adopted.

[Begin Pantelic recording] As is usual at many of our federal gatherings, some individuals smile and talk in fables, but they say: When we go back to our provincial and republican house, we will do as we want to do in the spirit of the positions of our republican or provincial leadership. I must announce that the times for such behavior, in my opinion, are at an end.

There are 3 trains in our country that are running late. They are Yugoslav trains and they are 4 or 5 years late, and not 4 minutes late. The first train is called Kosovo, the second train is called the Long-Term Economic Stablization Program, and the third is called a Program of Necessary, Revolutionary, and Radical Changes in the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management in Yugoslavia. [applause]

The question therefore arises who is responsible for these trains running late. They in fact constitute our future, the prospects of our country. The responsibility is shared by many people at all levels of our social organization in the socialist self-management system. One thing is certain, however: The greatest specific responsibility for the delays, impermissible delays, of these trains attaches to three subjects in our self-managing Yugoslav socialist society. These subjects are the LCY Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, and the Federal Executive Council. [applause] [End recording]

After the conclusion of the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, the first session of the Federal Committee was held. It elected Rudi Kolak new president for a 1-year term, and Vlajko Bajic as secretary.

## Message to LCY Congress

LD102157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- In a frank and critical discussion that reflected the mood of all Yugoslav war Veterans, the 10th SUBNOR Congress made an assessment of the present state of Yugoslav society and estabished the direction and tasks of its future activity. This is stressed in the message the delegates sent to the 13th LCY Congress.

The assessment is that Yugoslav society is in a serious economic, political and moral crisis. The preponderance of partial interests and the fact that they are at variance with general and joint interests, at a level ranging from work organizations and the municipalities to the republic and provinces, has brought about a process of disintegration whose negative economic and political consequences are being increasingly felt.

This is why the national liberation war veterans resolutely advocate that all disintegration processes in society be halted as rapidly and as efficiently as possible, stresses the message.

In the future we must all consistently and without compromise fight for the consolidation of self-management and its material basis and at all levels of our society's organization, ranging from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation. We must fight with vigor for the integration of our society along self-managment lines, and against all forms of bureaucratic usurpation.

The counterrevolution in Kosovo has provided a warning with all the force of its impact as to where the processes of division, encapsulation and opportunism can lead to. For this reason the war veterans plead for the quickest possible change of the situation in Kosovo. Kosovo must be a common problem and concern of the entire Yugoslav community.

The national liberation war veterans expect the 13th LCY Congres to adopt decisions that will contribute to the halting of negative processes, the opening of new and positive ones that will as soon and as fully as possible secure the continuity of our socialist revolution in keeping with the LCY program and Tito's vision about the development and defense of the SFRY.

In the struggle for these objectives and without vacillation and compromise, the veterans will fight resolutely and honorably fulfill their historic duty, as they have always done in the past, stresses the message of the 10th SUBNOR Congress to the 13th LCY Congress.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM ENDORSES CANDIDATES

LD111409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium endorsed the list of candidates for the new composition of this body. Bajram Selimi has been nominated for the post of president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Sawp Provincial Conference and Budislav Vujisic for the post of Secretary. Bahtije Abrasi has been nominated for the office of the president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women. The Presidium also adopted the list of candidates for the delegations to the SAWP Republican Conference and the SAWPY Federal Conference.

The nominations will be approved at the electoral conference convened for 13 June.

ANTI-NUCLEAR GATHERINGS HELD IN SEVERAL CITIES

AU072040 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A number of ecological and anti-nuclear gatherings have been held in several Yugoslav cities in the past weeks, at which primarily young people expressed their concern and resistance to the proposed building of four nuclear power stations in our country. At the Belgrade Student Cultural Center, such a gathering started this morning under the title, Anti-Nuclear Gathering. Aleksandar Zigic reports:

A round-table conference opened at the Student Cultural Center at 1000 (0800 GMT) at which ecological and peace movements from Ljubljana, Zagreb, Novi Sad, Backa Palanka, and Skopke, guests from the faculty, journalists, scientists, and others gathered.

'GROWING OPPOSITION' TO NUCLEAR POWER NOTED

AU051242 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1016 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Gustav Kalupa report from Belgrade -- live]

[Text] In Yugoslavia the number of opponents of nuclear power is increasing, while the advocates of the official nuclear program are getting more and more uncompromising. A serious confrontation is in the offing. In an opinion poll taken by the Zagreb polling institute 75 percent of those questioned were against nuclear power as an energy source and 87 percent called nuclear power platns the most dangerous polluters of the environment.

Nuclear power was an important topic at all the party congresses in the six republics and two autonomous provinces. Because it is also referred to in the party congress documents, it will have to be dealt with at the LCY congress at the end of June. At the congress of the Communist Youth in Belgrade a motion put forward by the Belgrade youth leader to banish nuclear power and prohibit the construction of nuclear power plants was rejected by only a slight margin. But this shows that even the Communist youth is highly critical of the use of nuclear power. Decisions must no longer be left to technocrats alone the youth delegates demanded.

Nevertheless, planning for the nuclear program is secretly being carried on. Disclosures by Yugoslav dalies have suddenly hardened the fronts. The public feels cheated because after the Chernobyl disaster they prematurely expected the Yugoslav Government to turn away from the uclear program. So far, the state authorities have been reacting flexibly to protests, and nuclear power opponents have limited themselves to peaceful demonstrations and discussions.

Only in the Slovene capital Ljubljana did several hundred antinuclear protesters marched through the city in protective clothing, with gas masks, or with umbrellas and called upon the party leadership and the government in faraway Belgrade to resign. Awareness of environmental problems is far stronger in the western parts of Yugoslavia than in less developed regions. This is surprisingly shown by the Zagreb opinion poll of the institute, officially called the Market Research Institute.

In the meantime, 10 communities in Croatia have informed the regional government of their decisions not to permit any nuclear facilities or storage facilities on their territory. Whether the village of Prevlaka, where construction of the next nuclear power plant is scheduled to already begin in 1988, is among those communities is not known. There is still corn growing on the planned construciton site at the Sava.

It is known that the Belgrade government's nuclear program provides for the construction of four large nuclear power plants by 1995 so that there will be one in each of th SFRY republics. The only working nuclear power plant has been in operation for some years in Krsko in Slovenia.

The government does not hesitate to use tricks to divert public attention and prevent people from getting nervous. Thus the electrification program in Crotia no longer distinguishes between individual power plants -- those for water, oil, or coal -- but generally speaks of a planned amount of 1,630 megawatts, which includes the 600 megawatts of the Prevlaka nuclear power plant.

The large project planning companies are continuing their work in high gear in any case and do not stop at threatening journalists who report on preparations for the construction of nuclear power plants. We will not permit you journalists to make the people rebellious, people we would later have to chase off the construction sites with machine guns, threatened an official of the Serb Power Corporation and threw the reporters out of a general assembly of the corporation.

GENERAL EXPOUNDS ARMY VIEWPOINT ON ENERGY

AU110720 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2447 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Stanoje Jovanovic report on interview with Lieutenant General Josip Gregoric, assistant federal secretary for defense for rear services, given at the Military Publishing and Newspaper Center in Belgrade -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The Development of Energy From the Army Angle

Compared with other large systems in society, the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is a relatively small consumer of energy. To a great extent, its use of energy is adjusted to the specific traits of military equipment and the ways it is used, which demand autonomous sources of energy, predominantly of low capacity and chiefly mobile. Therefore, priority in Army plans is given to hydroelectric power stations of low power, stationary and mobile electricity generating sets, chemical sources of energy ...Considerable attention is also paid to obtaining energy from so-called alternative sources (using the energy of the sun, wind, sea...) to which the scientific potentials in this field are directed to a great extent.

For example, seven mini power stations have been erected on swift mountain rivers in various parts of our country, and it is planned that 19 more small hydroelectric power stations and 7 wind power generators will be constructed by 1990.

Through economy measures and transportation rationalization, efforts are made to reduce the yearly consumption of fuel by 5 to 10 percent, despite the increase in requirements. In addition, in the past few years, the requirement is being persistently implemented to substitute liquid fuels with solid fuels, and in accordance with this, further construction of oil-burning boilers has been stopped.

The Army is certainly also interested in the development of large capacity energy sources, including the country's electric energy system, above all from the viewpoint of defense requirements, of course. Appropriate requests are therefore made as regards its further development, and these requests, militarily speaking, are directed at increasing its resistance and toughness, or rather at reducing as much as possible its vulnerability under combat conditions. However, the construction of these projects is not the responsibility of the Yugoslav Peoiple's Army, and therefore one cannot expect that the Army will arbitrate when society in general decides on this sphere, not even when possible further construction of the nuclear power stations is discussed. Organs responsible for this field exist in our society, and it is their duty and responsibility to offer reliable and pertinent answers about the further direction of the development of energy in our country.

Anyhow, the Army will continue to insist that requirements of interest for the defense of the country, especially as regards its security, will be respected in the further building of the energy system in our country.

VLASI COMMENTS ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

AU051020 [Editorial Report] Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian on 1 June carries on pages 1-2 a 3,000-word summary of the speech delivered by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, at the 30 May Council of Youth Cadres at Pecka Banja. The report adds the following to the referent item: "Recently the opinion has been voiced ever more loudly that socialism in Kosovo during thee past 40 years supposedly has been constructed in the interests of the Albanians alone. Such a thesis with dark and hostile insinuations, which aims supposedly to show that everything achieved in the province has been done against the Serbs and Montenegrins, must be combatted vigorously wherever it appears, because it attempts to sow distrust and hatred towards the Kosovo LC and other progressive forces in the province and the country, said Azem Vlasi."

RILINDJA also reports Vlasi as urging more social contact between young people of different nationalities, and quotes Vlasi as saying: "Besides, this in the mutual interest of everybody, and in the interest of people's acquisition of each other's language, since it is a fact Albanians increasingly have been learning less Serbo-Croatian, while the Serbs speak very little Albanian. I think there is nothing more normal than knowing and using the language of others in the area where you live. Ignorance of the language of other people with whom you share territory is simply an expression of pronounced primitivism. We ought to make qualitative changes in the educational system where the teaching of regional languages is concerned, because this is in our mutual interest."

KOSOVO PAPERS CONDEMN BULATOVIC STUDENICA SPEECH

AU291752 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 21 May 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Abuse of a Gathering -- Commentary of JEDINSTVO on the Nationalist Appearance of Kosta Bulatovic at the Celebration of the 800th Anniversary of the Monastery of Studenica"]

[Text] The principal celebration of eight centuries of the life of one of the oldest monasteries and centers of Serbian culture was held on Saturday and Sunday at Studenica. Since Studenica was built when the medieval Serbian state, was first created it played an important part in the spiritual and cultural development of the Serbian people. Hence the celebration of its 800th anniversary represents, apart from its spiritual significance, an important cultural jubilee, which will be marked worthily by many cultural events this year. So the principal ceremony on Sunday attracted citizens, believers, and many admireres of medieval art from the whole country including many parts of Kosovo and the Plain of Dukagjin apart from church dignitaries from Yugoslavia and abroad, a delegation from the SR of Serbia also took part.

The ceremony was mainly spiritual and cultural in character -- the bishop sang the litury and a symposium was held devoted to the cultural and religious mission of Studenica monastery through the centuries. But, after the official part of the program, from the improvised dais in the monastery courtyard where the general ceremony had been held, there came uninvited and unannounced by the organizers of the celebration, the voice of Kosta Bulatovic of Kosovo Polje. Abusing the microphone and the celebration of the anniversary of Studenica monastery, he attempted a short speech giving his own views on the situation in Kosovo and the danger for the Serbian people. One of the official organizers of the program, a priest, interrupted him and several times warned him to leave, until finally he was removed from the platform.

Kosta Bulatovic's unannounced appearance, so out of place in the gathering and in relation to the importance of the cultural anniversary being celebrated, was a calculated attempt to twist a religious andd cultural even for political ends, so that it would assume a halo of nationalism The priest saw this and called upon those present not to applaud the speaker. We do not say that the problem which Bulatovic attempted to speak about do not exist, but they cannot be solved at such meetings and gatherings, and there is a proper self-managing way of dealing with such things. So his appearance must be understood simply as an attempt to dishonor the general celebration of the anniversary of Studenica monastery, harming attempts to stabilize the situation in Kosovo. Luckily, the representative of the Serbian Orthodox Chruch realized this better than Bulatovic, who as "champion of the Serbian people in Kosovo" in facts does not help these people with such behavior.

Finally, let us repeat: This was an insult to all those who respect our cultural heritage," yesterday's JEDINSTVO commentary concluded.

PRISTINA LC GROUP STUDIES EMIGRATION NUMBERS

LD120433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Summary] Prisitina, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today members of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee discussed the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Pristina. According to available statistics, in 1984 as many as 1,028 people left, out of which there were 53 families. In 1985, 732 people emigrated from Pristina, as well as 64 families. In the past 5 months 407 Serbs and Montenegrins left, that is, even 152 more than in the same period last year, and also 43 families. Last year 7 families numbering 18 people and another 177 people returned to Pristina. A total of 150 people who returned, or came to the municipality for the first time, founds jobs, though even 141 persons who were employed left Pristina. Since 1982 around 7,500 Serbs and Montenegrins, or 14 percent of the total number of members of these nations in the municipality, have left Pristina.

In view of the above information, members of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee asessed that the situation was still very complex and that hostile irredentist activity continued to influence the emigration. They spoke of the need for citizens of all nationalities to make efforts on preventing the emigration from Kosovo. They also stressed the need for more effective work of judicial, administrative, and other organs. At the end the Municipal Committee adopted a very concrete program of activities for this municipality's LC to prevent emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which is based on the measures and actions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the topical political situations in Kosovo.

NAMES OF ACCUSED IN PRISTINA TRIAL RELEASED

LD091852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today, the trial of a new group of Albanian nationalists and irredentists began in the Fifth District Court in Pristina, with Judge Sevki Sulja presiding. This hostile group was composed of 23 members, the majority of whom belonged to the hostile organization, "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo," and two were members of the so-called "Movement for an Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia.".

The accused are: Remzi Elezi (24), unemployed; Avdulj Gafur Ljuma (26), student; Ramzi Kraba (38), worker; Bajram Dermnjani (25), law graduate; Saban Cupi (25), teacher; Ismail Malsiu (20), student; Muhamet Cori (20), farm laborer; Emrus Tafilji (22), who has completed his secondary education; all are from the Kacanik area. Also before the bench are: Ramadan Haziri (46), history teacher; Sulejman Bitici (34), machine engineer; Metus Krasnici (60), law graduate and previously sentenced to 18 years for the same crime, 8 of which he served; Ruzdi Skodra (25), student; Hize Hadziu (49), who has completed his secondary education; Dzemailj Azemi (30), policeman; Daut Skodra (38), a clerk dealing with national defense matters; Skender Osmani (39), teacher; Nedzat Djokli (28), and Muzafar Ljika (29), both students. Mefar Visi and Kadri Raka, both 19 year-olds, were under age at the time of arrest. The last member of this group did not appear at the trial because he is currently undergoing medical treatment.

PANCEVO FIRM BUILDING CHEMICAL PLANT IN LIBYA

AU110716 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 86 p 11

["M. J." report]

[Text] Pancevo, June -- The experts of the Zagreb INA-PROJEKT and the Pancevo Razvoj I Inzinjering work organizations are jointly building a petrochemical works in Libya, near Tripoli. They will prepare machines and supervise the production process. The projects done in Libya last year have reached the value of $5.7 million, and another new project with a Libyan partner should be done soon. What is involved is the training of people to work with this equipment. Libyan workers will be trained in the Pancevo Petrohemija Organization. The Razvoj I Inzenering organization here plans to form a department for training and specialization of petrochemical workers, not only from abroad, but from our country too.

CORRECTION TO SVABIC REPOORT AT SUBNOR CONGRESS

The following correction pertains to the item subheadlined, "Svabic Report," on the 10th SUBNOR congress proceedings published in the 11 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPOORT, page I 4, last paragraph, from line sixteen ... our current divisions.

Stressing the importance of the unity of the LC, real and illusory, Svabic warned of the need to overcome the dual position of the LC, according to which it is the party in power and at the same time claims to be the critic of this same power. Therefore, he stressed, the criticism of nationalism, or regionalism, must be implemented consistently in the LC as well. It must, ultimately realize its intention accepted at the sixth congress, it must abandon the monopolist position of power and in so doing not renounce its own organizational influence on decision-making on all social affairs. This is our message, our demand (?addressed) to the LCY Congress, which must signify a turning-point in which we veterans, too, are prepared to do as much as we can.

Mihailo Svatic devoted... (Supplying omitted paragraph)